

## DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 057 711

PL 002 849

TITLE	Thai 18-Week Course: Volume I, Lessons 1-10.
INSTITUTION	Defense Language Inst., Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	047H18: DAHC-15-68-C-0388
PIIB DATE	Nov 71
NOTE	153n.; Field test edition
AVAILABLE FROM	Director, Defense Language Institute, Department of the Army, U.S. Naval Station, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D.C. 20390 (With specific permission)
EDRS PRICE	MP-\$.65 HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Advanced Programs; Audiolingual Methods; *Audiolingual Skills; Basic Skills; Grammar; Instructional Materials; *Intensive Language Courses; *Language Instruction; Language Learning Levels; Language Patterns; Reading Skills; Sino Tibetan Languages; *Textbooks; *Thai; Translation; Writing Exercises; Writing Skills

## ABSTRACT

The first of a six-volume series in an 18-week intensive language training course prepared by the Defense Language Institute contains classroom materials for 10 units of instruction. The course, consisting of 60 lessons and accompanying tape recordings together with an "Introduction to Thai Script" and a "Glossary," is designed to train native English speakers to level 1 proficiency in speaking, understanding, and reading. Basic structural patterns of Thai are introduced with vocabulary that is generally useful for Americans in Thailand. The lessons are structured around dialogues, grammar review, pronunciation and substitution drills, comprehension exercises, vocabulary lists, and response drills. Lessons 1 through 10 concern: (1) greetings, (2) studying Thai, (3) school, (4) Thailand, (5) the country, (6) some questions, (7) introductions, (8) speaking Thai, (9) reading newspapers, and (10) going to Thailand.

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THAI  
18-Week Course

VOLUME I

Lessons 1 - 10

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Field Test Edition

November 1971

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Fh 002 849

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**This textbook, which is part of the  
Defense Language Institute 18-week  
Short Course in Thai, was developed  
by The American University, Washington,  
D.C., under Contract DAHC15-68-C-0388.**

## PREFACE

This is the first 10-lesson volume of the DLI 18-week Short Course in Thai. The course consists of 60 lessons and accompanying tape recordings together with an Introduction to Thai Script and a Glossary.

The texts are designed for classroom use and the approach is audio-lingual. The course objective is to train native English speakers to Level 1 elementary proficiency in speaking, understanding, and reading the language. Basic structural patterns of Thai are introduced along with vocabulary that is generally useful for Americans in Thailand.

In order that the final version of the course may be refined, the Defense Language Institute will greatly appreciate constructive criticisms from users.

All inquiries concerning these materials, including requests for authorization to reproduce, will be addressed to the Director, Defense Language Institute, Washington Navy Yard, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D.C. 20390.

## THAI 18-WEEK COURSE

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## 18 WEEK THAI COURSE

### LESSON ONE

#### DIALOGUE

Formulas of social contact for greetings. There are expressions of greeting in Thai. They are used differently according to situations.

sawàtdii

It is a very common greeting in Thai. It is used similar to "Hello"

khráp

It is a final element to indicate politeness for a male speaker.

A. - sawàtdii khráp

Hello.

B. - sawàtdii khráp

Hello.

khun

You, Mr; Mrs; or miss

sabaaj

to be well, comfortable

dii

good, well

ré -or- rëe

a question word

A. - (khun) sabaaj dii ré khráp

How are you?

khòopkhun

Thank you.

phòm

I (for a male speaker)

B. - (phòm) sabaaj dii khráp

I am fine thank you.

khòopkhun

Another common greeting when seeing someone you know on the street is "paj năj khráp"

paj

to go

năj

where, which

A. - paj năj khráp

Where are you going?

thúrá-or-thurá

errand, business

B. - paj thurá khráp

I'am going on an errand.

There is another expression in greetings when someone has just come back from somewhere:- "paj năj maa khráp"

maa

Literally it means to come, but it can be functioned as a helping verb "have" as in "have gone" in English.

A. - paj năj maa khráp

Where have you been?

thiaw

to go out for fun, leisure, pleasure

B. - paj thiaw maa khráp

I went out (for fun).

In Thai, as in English, the personal pronouns he, she, and his, her, change according to the gender of the speakers. In addition to this the final elements indicating politeness have to agree with the gender too. A male speaker uses "khráp" as the final element both in questions and answers, a female speaker uses "khâ" in a statement such as "sawàtdii khâ"; "khâ" is used in a question such as "sabaaj dii ré khâ"

The learners should bear in mind that the final elements used by men such as "khráp" can be pronounced in various ways from "khráp" "khlap" "kháp" and it is often pronounced as "há". "hâ" and "há" are used respectively instead of "khâ" and "khá" for a female speaker.

"sawàtdii" is a common greeting in Thailand. It is in some respects similar to "Hello, good morning, good afternoon" and so forth, but it is used any time for the first greeting of the day and for leave-talking.

Thai people sometimes smile to each other as a kind of greeting or use other expressions of greetings appropriate to the situations. For examples, when we see someone walking on the street, besides saying "sawatdii" we say "paj năj" (where are you going?). Therefore the expressions for greetings vary from time to time. There is no such a word that can be used in the same way as "Hi".

For other situations "sawàtdii" sometimes accompanied by "wâj"; a Thai way of paying courtesy to superiors by placing the hands palm to palm and raising them towards the face bowing the head slightly.

"sabaaj dii ré khráp" corresponds to "How are you?" in English, but it is not used as often as "How are you?" Thai people use "sabaaj dii ré khráp" when they want to ask someone who they have not seen for a while about his health. We do not use "sabaaj dii ré khráp" as a greeting expression.

"ré" is a question word. It has several pronunciation variants, as "lé", "lëe", "ry" and "?ëe". It occurs at the end of a sentence when the speaker wants to ask for verification. We use the question word "ré" when we have some ideas about something and we want to confirm the information.

In Thai a sentence is not always composed of a subject and a verb; most of the time if two persons are carrying on a conversation, one of them will omit a personal pronoun either "you" or "I" such as in "(khun) sabaaj dii ré khráp" the answer is "sabaaj dii khráp" or "phǒm sabaaj dii khráp", especially when the meaning is clear.

"khòopkhun" means thanks. It is used with a well dressed stranger and with superiors.

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILLS:

MID TONE DRILL: (READ DOWN)

dii	khun dii	khun maa
sabaaj	khun sabaaj	khun paj
sabaaj dii	khun sabaaj dii	

MID WITH HIGH:

dii ré	dii ré khráp
sabaaj ré	sabaaj ré khráj
sabaaj dii ré	sabaaj dii ré khráp
khun sabaaj dii ré	paj ré khráp

khun sabaaj dii ré khráp  
khun maa ré khráp  
khun paj ré khráp

DRILL TWO: Response Drills.

MODEL: Mary: sawàtdii khâ khun coon (sawàtdii)

John: sawàtdii khráp khun mæerîi

Mary: Hello, John.

John: Hello, Mary.

Mary: sabaaj dii ré khá khun coon (sabaaj dii)

John: sabaaj dii khráp khun mæerîi

Mary: paj năj khá khun coon (thúrá)

John: paj thúrá khráp khun coon

Mary: paj năj maa khá khun coon (thiaw)

John: paj thiaw maa khráp khun mæerîi

Mary: khun paj năj khá (phǒm...thiaw)

John: phǒm paj thiaw khráp

Mary: khun paj năj khráp (phǒm...thúrá)

John: phǒm paj thúrá khráp

DRILL THREE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: paj năj khráp (thúrá)

S: paj thúrá khráp

T: Where are you going?

S: I am going on an errand.

a. paj năj khráp (thiaw)

paj thiaw khráp

b. paj năj khráp (dæn lēn)

paj dæn lēn khráp

c. paj năj khráp (duu năj)

paj duu năj khráp

d. paj năj khráp (sý khčoŋ)

paj sý khčoŋ khráp

e. paj năj khráp (thamjaan)

paj thamjaan khráp

f. paj năj khráp (roonrian)

paj roonrian khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: dæn lēn - to go for a walk  
duu năj - to go to a movie  
sý khčoŋ - shopping  
thamjaan - to work  
roonrian - school

DRILL FOUR: Focus on "maa" as a helping verb.

MODEL: T: paj năj maa khráp (thúrá)

S: paj thúrá maa khráp

T: Where have you been?

S: I've been out on business.

a. paj năj maa khráp (thiaw)

paj thiaw maa khráp

b. paj năj maa khráp (roongrian)

paj roongrian maa khráp

c. paj năj maa khráp (dœn lĕn)

paj dœn lĕn maa khráp

d. paj năj maa khráp (sýy khɔŋ)

paj sýy khɔŋ maa khráp

e. paj năj maa khráp (thamnaan)

paj thamnaan maa khráp

f. paj năj maa khráp (duu năŋ)

paj duu năŋ maa khráp

## VOCABULARY:

dii	to be good
dəən lēn	to go for a walk
dəən	to walk
duu năŋ	to go to (see) a movie
khráp	a polite sentence ending for a male speaker
khâ	a polite sentence ending for a female speaker
khun	you
khòɔpkhun	thanks
lēn	to play, to do something for fun
maa	to come, a helping verb
năj	which, where
paj	to go
phǒm	I (male speaker) (dichán, chán - female speaker)
ré, rée	a question word
roonrian	school
thúrá	errand, business
thiaw	to go out for fun
thamjaan	to work
sawàtdii	Hello
sabaaj dii	well, comfortable
sýy khɔŋ	shopping (buy things)
sýy	to buy
khɔŋ	things, something, article, goods, stuff, substance, possession

## **LESSON TWO**

## DIALOGUE

- |                                  |            |  |
|----------------------------------|------------|--|
| thêep - sawàtdii khráp           |            | Hello.                                 |
| paj năj maa khráp                |            | Where have you been?                   |
| cōon - paj roojrian maa khráp    |            | I have been to school.                 |
|                                  | ?araj      | what, anything, something              |
|                                  | rian       | to study                               |
| thêep - rian ?araj khráp         |            | What are you studying?                 |
|                                  | phaasăa    | language                               |
|                                  | thaj       | Thai                                   |
| cōon - phǒm rian phaasăa thaj    |            | I am studying Thai.                    |
|                                  | khráp      |  |
|                                  | jùu        | to be located                          |
|                                  | thîinăj    | where (literally means<br>"at where?") |
| thêep - roojrian jùu thîinăj     |            | Where is the school?                   |
|                                  | khráp      |  |
|                                  | thîi       | at, place                              |
|                                  | woochintan | Washington                             |
| cōon - jùu thîi woothintan khráp |            | It is in Washington.                   |

khraj	who, whom
sɔ̄n	to teach
th̄eep - khraj sɔ̄n khun khráp	Who teaches you?
suchaadaa	a name for girls
coon - khun suchaadaa sɔ̄n khráp	Miss Suchaadaa is teaching me.

DIALOGUE:

thêep - sawàtdii khráp

paj năj maa khráp

coon - paj rooŋrian maa khráp

thêep - rian ?araj khráp

coon - phǒm rian phaasăa thaj khráp

thêep - rooŋrian jŋuu thiinăj khráp

coon - jùu thií woochintan khráp

thêep - khraj sđon khun khráp

coon - khun suchaadaa sđon khráp

NOTE: "khun" is used both as a title (like Mr; Mrs; and Miss) and as a personal pronoun (like I, you, he). It usually precedes a person's first name; thus "suchaadaa miisák" would be addressed as "khun suchaadaa". There are many ways of addressing someone whose name you do not know. Not only are there several different titles but also many relationship terms that can be used. It will take considerable time to learn to call everybody in an appropriate way and to use the proper pronoun. In the meantime you can get by with "khun" for everybody when in doubt.

"nǚu" means mouse, for children

"phǒm" means I (and also means hair) for a male speaker to his counterpart of the same status.

"dichán" means I for a female speaker and is considered rather formal. Young women like to use their nicknames or "nǚu" for I.

"chán" is used by women (although men may use it) to mean "I" when speaking with intimate equals or inferiors.

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILLS.

MID WITH RISING: (READ DOWN)

paj năj	paj năj maa
phaasăa	phaasăa thaj
khraj săon	khraj săon khun
khun săon	rian phaasăa
man wăan	paj săon khun
duu năŋ	phǒm săon khun

ASPIRATED AND UNASPIRATED CONSONANTS:

thii talàat	?aŋkrit
thii krunthêep	phaasăa ?aŋkrit
thii woochijtan	?ameerikan
râatchakaan	paj phûut phaasăa thaj
tham râatchakaan	khruu paj talaat

/ŋ/

jannaj	tham jannaj
ŋaj	ŋaan pen ŋaj
pen jannaj	tham ŋaan
thamŋaan pen jannaj	

DRILL TWO: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: paj năj maa khráp (roongrian)

S: paj roongrian maa khráp

T: Where have you been?

S: I have been to school.

a. paj năj maa khráp (woochintan)

paj woothintan maa khráp

b. paj năj maa khráp (rian phaasăa thaj)

paj rian phaasăa thaj maa khráp

c. paj năj maa khráp (thamjaan)

paj thamjaan maa khráp

d. paj năj maa khráp (syy khɔɔŋ)

paj syy khɔɔŋ maa khráp

e. paj năj maa khráp (duu năŋ)

paj duu năŋ maa khráp

f. paj năj maa khráp (thiaw)

paj thiaw maa khráp

### DRILL THREE:

MODEL: T: rian ?araj khráp (sčon)  
S: sčon ?araj khráp

T: What are you studying?

S: What are you teaching?

- a. s̥ɔ̄n ?araj khráp (?aan)

?aan ?araj khráp

b. ?aan ?araj khráp (khian)

khian ?araj khráp

c. khian ?araj khráp (phuut)

phuut ?araj khráp

d. phuut ?araj khráp (lēn)

lēn ?araj khráp

e. lēn ?araj khráp (thamjae)

thamjaan ?araj khráp

f. thamjaan ?araj khráp (sýy)

sýy ?araj khráp

<u>VOCABULARY NOTE:</u>	'aan	- to read
	khiān	- to write
	phūut	- to speak

DRILL FOUR: To answer the question "tham ?araj" is to state a verb you want to answer. Do not repeat the verb "tham"

MODEL: T: tham ?araj khráp (rian phaasăa thaj)

S: phōm rian phaasăa thaj khráp

T: What are you doing?

S: I am studying Thai.

- a. tham ?araj khráp (sɔ̄n)  
phōm sɔ̄n phaasăa thaj khráp
- b. tham ?araj khráp (?àan)  
phōm ?àan phaasăa thaj khráp
- c. tham ?araj khráp (khian)  
phōm khian phaasăa thaj khráp
- d. tham ?araj khráp (phūut)  
phōm phūut phaasăa thaj khráp
- e. tham ?araj khráp (tham râatchakaan)  
phōm tham râatchakaan khráp
- f. tham ?araj khráp (rian phaasăa)  
phōm rian phaasăa khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: tham râatchakaan - government service

DRILL FIVE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp (phǒm)

S: phǒm rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp (khun)

T: Are you studying Thai (language)?

S: Am I studying Thai?

- a. khun rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp (nákrian)
- b. nákrian rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp (khun cōon)
- c. khun cōon rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp (thahăan)
- d. thahăan rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp (khruu)
- e. khruu rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp (khun mēerīi)
- f. khun mēerīi rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:      nákrian - student  
                                  thahăan - service-man  
                                  khruu - teacher\*

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp  
S: khráp phōm rian phaasăa thaj (nákrian)

T: Are you studying Thai (language)?

S: Yes, I am (studying Thai).

- a. nákrian rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp  
khráp nákrian rian phaasăa thaj (khun cœon/sɔ̄on)
- b. khun cœon sɔ̄on phaasăa thaj ré khráp  
khráp khun cœon sɔ̄on phaasăa thaj (thahăan/khian)
- c. thahăan khian phaasăa thaj ré khráp  
khráp thahăan khian phaasăa thaj (khruu/phûut)
- d. khruu phûut phaasăa thaj ré khráp  
khráp khruu phûut phaasăa thaj (thahăan/?aan)
- e. thahăan ?aan phaasăa thaj ré khráp  
khráp thahăan ?aan phaasăa thaj (khun/sɔ̄on)
- f. khun sɔ̄on phaasăa thaj ré khráp  
khráp phōm sɔ̄on phaasăa thaj

DRILL SEVEN: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: roonrian jùu thiinăj khráp (woochintan)

S: woothintan jùu thiinăj khráp

T: Where is the school?

S: Where is Washington?

- a. woothintan jùu thiinăj khráp (khun)
- b. khun jùu thiinăj khráp (nákrian)
- c. nákrian jùu thiinăj khráp (talaat)
- d. talaat jùu thiinăj khráp (thahăan)
- e. thahăan jùu thiinăj khráp (myanthal)
- f. myanthal jùu thiinăj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: talaat - market  
myanthal - Thailand

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: rooŋrian jùu thiinăj khráp (woochintan)

S: rooŋrian jùu thiîi woochintan khráp

T: Where is the school?

S: The school is in Washington.

a. woochintan jùu thiinăj khráp (?ameerikaa)

woochintan jùu thiîi ?ameerikaa khráp (krunthêep)

b. krunthêep jùu thiinăj khráp (myanthalj)

krunthêep jùu thiîi myanthalj khráp (khruu)

c. khruu jùu thiinăj khráp (rooŋrian)

khruu jùu thiîi rooŋrian khráp (talaat)

d. talaat jùu thiinăj khráp (krunthêep)

talaat jùu thiîi krunthêep khráp (thahšaan)

e. thahšaan jùu thiinăj khráp (wiatnaam)

thahšaan jùu thiîi wiætnaam khráp^ (thahšaan thaj)

f. thahšaan thaj jùu thiinăj khráp (myanthalj)

thahšaan thaj jùu thiîi myanthalj khráp

DRILL NINE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khraj paj roonrian khráp (woochintan)

S: khraj paj woothintan khráp

T: Who is going to school?

S: Who is going to Washington?

a. khraj paj woothintan khráp (talaat)

b. khraj paj talaat khráp (syy khsoy)

c. khraj paj syy khsoy khráp (deen len)

d. khraj paj deen len khráp (duu nay)

e. khraj paj duu nay khráp (rian phaasaa ?anjkrit)

f. khraj paj rian phaasaa ?anjkrit khráp (?aan phaasaa thaj)

g. khraj paj ?aan phaasaa thaj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: ?anjkrit - English

DRILL TEN: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khraj paj roonrian khráp (nákrian)

S: nákrian paj roonrian khráp (talaat)

T: Who goes to school?

S: Students go to school.

a. khraj paj talaat khráp (khruu)

khruu paj talaat khráp (dœen lén)

b. khraj paj dœen lén khráp (khun coon)

khun coon paj dœen lén khráp (sýy khɔɔŋ)

c. khraj paj sýy khɔɔŋ khráp (khun mærii)

khun mærii paj sýy khɔɔŋ khráp (tham râatchakaan)

d. khraj tham râatchakaan khráp (thahăan thaj)

thahăan thaj tham râatchakaan khráp (paj myantha j)

e. khraj paj myantha j khráp (thahăan ?amerikan)

thahăan ?amerikan paj myantha j khráp (paj rian phaasăa thaj)

f. khraj paj rian phaasăa thaj khráp (thahăan)

thahăan paj rian phaasăa thaj khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

1. - sawàtdii khâ khun cœon  
    paj năj kha  
    - paj roonrian khráp
2. - khun rian phaasăa ?araj khá  
    - phaasăa thaj khráp  
        roonrian jùu thîi woɔchintan khráp
3. - thahăan sőon phaasăa thaj ré khá  
    - khun suchaadaa sőon khráp
4. - khun rian phaasăa ?anjkrit ré khráp  
    - khâ dichán rian phaasăa ?anjkrit
5. - sawàtdii khráp khun mæerîi  
    khun tham ?araj khráp  
    - dichán rian ?aan phaasăa ?anjkrit khâ
6. - paj năj maa khráp khun suchaadaa  
    - paj sýy khɔɔŋ maa khâ
7. - khun cœon paj năj maa khráp  
    - phɔm paj dœen lén maa khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

1. - roongrian phaasăa ?ankrit jùu thiinăj khráp  
- jùu thiíi woochintan khráp
2. - khraj rian phaasăa ?ankrit khráp  
- thahăan thaj khráp
3. - khun sýy khđoŋ thiinăj khráp  
- thiíi talaat khráp
4. - khun rian ?araj khá  
- phđm rian phûut ?aan khian phaasăa thaj khráp
5. - khun phûut phaasăa ?araj khráp  
- phđm phûut phaasăa ?ankrit khráp

EXERCISES:

Find out the following information by asking questions in Thai, based on the dialogue.

1. What is Suchaadaa doing these days?
2. Where does John go to school?
3. Who teaches John?
4. What language is John speaking?
5. Is John studying reading?
6. Is the school in Bangkok?
7. Where do you study Thai?
8. What does Suchaadaa teach?
9. Is thêep working now?
10. Where do servicemen go?
11. And you? Where are you going?

VOCABULARY:

?araj	what, anything, something
?anjkrit	England, English
?amerikan	American
?aan	to read
jùu	to be located
khruu	teacher
khraj	who, whom
khian	to write
myan̄thaj	Thailand
nákrian	student
phaas̄aa	language
phûut	to speak, to talk
râatchakaan	government job
sõon	to teach
thii	at, place
tham	to do, to make, to fix
thahăan	serviceman
wiatnaam	Vietnam

## LESSON THREE

### DIALOGUE

khun	your (literally it means you)
pen	to be
jaijaj	how
thêep - rooŋrian khun pen jaijaj khráp	What is your school like?
kèŋ	to be good at (doing something)
chalaat	to be clever, bright, smart
coon - dii khráp khruu kèŋ nákrian chalaat khráp	Good, the teachers are smart and the students are bright.
hôŋ	room
máj	a question word
thêep - hôŋ rian sabaaj máj khráp	Is the classroom comfortable?
coon - sabaaj khráp	Yes, it is.
mâj	not
jâak	difficult
thêep - phaasăa thaj mâj jâak ré khráp	Thai is not difficult is it?
mâj...thâwràj	not very, not much
ròk, ròk	a particle often used with statements of negation, contradiction, etc.
coon - mâj jâak thâwràj ròk khráp	It is not very difficult.

DIALOGUE:

thêep - roonrian khun pen janjaj khráp

coon - dii khráp

khruu kèj nákrian chalàat khráp

thêep - hôj rian sabaaj máj khráp

coon - sabaaj khráp

thêep - phaasää thaj mâj jâak ré khráp

coon - mâj jâak thâwrâj rok khráp

### GRAMMAR NOTES:

This lesson has quite a few descriptive verbs which are always formed with the verb "to be", such as "to be good" - dii, "to be smart" - kèj, and "to be clean" sa?àat. In Thai they can function as verbs like "to walk", "to speak", in other words, they do not need the verb "to be" to go with them.

"màj" is a question word attached to a statement to transform it into a question when the speaker has no idea whether there is going to be a yes or no answer. The affirmative answer is to repeat the main verb, for example:-

khruu kèj máj khráp                    - Is the teacher smart?  
kèj khráp                                 - Yes, the teacher is smart.

To answer "no" is to precede "màj" before the main verb.

mâj kèj khráp                            - No, the teacher is not smart.

"ròk" or "ròk" is a particle often used with statement of negation, contradiction or those correcting a misapprehension. Usually makes a statement milder, less abrupt.

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

MID TONE: (READ DOWN)

roonjrian khun

roonjrian dii

pen jaŋŋaj

khruu sabaaj dii

roonjrian dii

khun sabaaj

sabaaj dii

khruu pen ŋaj

khun pen ŋaj

roonjrian sabaaj

MID WITH HIGH:

dii khráp

dii máj

khun khráp

cíŋ máj

cíŋ khráp

paj máj

sabaaj khráp

rian máj

rian khráp

sabaaj máj

FALLING WITH MID:

mâj dii

dii māak

mâj paj

sabaaj māak

mâj maa

rian māak

mâj cíŋ

maa māak

mâj sabaaj

paj māak

MID WITH FALLING:

/ŋ/

jannaj

thamjaan

pen njaj

thamjaan jannaj

thamjaan pen njaj

DRILL TWO: Substitution Drill.

- MODEL: T: thahăan dii khráp (chalaat)  
S: thahăan chalaat khráp  
  
T: The servicemen are good.  
S: The servicemen are clever.  
  
a. thahăan chalaat khráp (kèŋ)  
b. thahăan kèŋ khráp (sabaaj)  
c. thahăan sabaaj khráp (sabaaj dii)  
d. thahăan sabaaj dii khráp (sanük)  
e. thahăan sanük khráp (sa?aat)  
f. thahăan sa?aat khráp (khajän)  
g. thahăan khajän khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: sanük - to have fun  
sa?aat - to be clean  
khajän - to be diligent

DRILL THREE: Transformation Drill.

MODEL: T: thah  an dii khr  p (m  j)

S: thah  an dii m  j khr  p

T: The service men are good.

S: Are the service men good?

a. n  krian chala  t khr  p

n  krian chala  t m  j khr  p

b. phaas  a thaj j  ak khr  p

phaas  a thaj j  ak m  j khr  p

c. ph  m k  n khr  p

ph  m k  n m  j khr  p

d. h  n rian sabaaj khr  p

h  n rian sabaaj m  j khr  p

e. b  an sa?  at khr  p

b  an sa?  at m  j khr  p

f. phaas  a ?anjkrit j  ak khr  p

phaas  a ?anjkrit j  ak m  j khr  p

VOCABULARY NOTE:

ph  m

- I for male

b  an

- home, house

NOTE: To answer a question word "máj" in an affirmative answer is to repeat the main verb.

DRILL FOUR: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khruu dii máj khráp

S: dii khráp (nákrian)

T: Is the teacher good?

S: Yes, she is.

a. nákrian dii máj khráp

dii khráp (chálàat)

b. nákrian chálàat máj khráp

chálàat khráp (thahǎan)

c. thahǎan chálàat máj khráp

chálàat khráp (sa?àat)

d. thahǎan sa?àat máj khráp

sa?àat khráp (hôŋ rian)

e. hôŋ rian sa?àat máj khráp

sa?àat khráp (bâan)

f. bâan sa?àat máj khráp

sa?àat khráp

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: thahăan dii máj khráp (mâak)

S: (thahăan) dii mâak khráp

T: Are the servicemen good?

S: Yes, they are very good.

a. phaasăa tha j jâak máj khráp (jâak)

(phaasăa thaj) jâak mâak khráp

b. hōŋ rian sabaaj máj khráp (sabaaj)

(hōŋ rian) sabaaj mâak khráp

c. khruu chalaat máj khráp (chalaat)

(khruu) chalaat mâak khráp

d. nákrian kēŋ máj khráp (kēŋ)

(nákrian) kēŋ mâak khráp

e. thahăan sañuk máj khrap (sanùk)

(thahăan) sanùk mâak khráp

f. rooŋrian sa?àat máj khráp (sa?àat)

(rooŋrian) sa?àat mâak khráp

g. phaasăa ?aŋkrit jâak máj khráp (jâak)

(phaasăa ?aŋkrit) jâak mâak khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: mâak - very, much, plenty

DRILL SIX: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: hōŋ rian khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (khruu).

S: khruu khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp

T: How is your classroom?

S: How is your teacher?

a. khruu khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (nákrian)

b. nákrian khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (hōŋ)

c. hōŋ khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (hōŋ rian)

d. hōŋ rian khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (phaasăa thaj)

e. phaasăa thaj khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (phaasăa ?aŋkrit)

f. phaasăa ?aŋkrit khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp

DRILL SEVEN: Substitution Drill.

MODEL:      T: thahăan mâj dii thâwràj khráp                        (kèŋ)  
                    S: thahăan mâj kèŋ thâwràj khráp

T: The servicemen are not very good.

S: The servicemen are not very smart.

- a. thahăan mâj kèŋ thâwràj khráp                        (sanùk)
- b. thahăan mâj sanùk thâwràj khráp                        (sabaaj)
- c. thahăan mâj sabaaj thâwràj khráp                        (kèŋ)
- d. thahăan mâj kèŋ thâwràj khráp                        (chalaat)
- e. thahăan mâj chalaat thâwràj khráp                        (sa?àat)
- f. thahăan mâj sa?àat thâwràj khrap                        (khajěn)
- g. thahăan mâj khajěn thâwràj khráp

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khruu mâj dii ré khráp

S: mâj dii rök khráp (kèŋ)

T: Aren't the teachers good?

S: They are not good.

a. khruu mâj kèŋ ré khráp

mâj kèŋ rök khráp (sanùk)

b. khruu mâj sanùk ré khráp

mâj sanùk rök khráp (chalaat)

c. khruu mâj chalaat ré khráp

mâj chalaat rök khráp (sabaaj)

d. khruu mâj sabaaj ré khráp

mâj sabaaj rök khráp (sa?àat)

e. khruu mâj sa?àat ré khráp

mâj sa?àat rök khráp (khajän)

f. khruu mâj khajän ré khráp

mâj khajän rök khráp

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: rooŋrian mâj dii ré khráp (nák)

S: mâj dii nák rök khráp

T: Is the school good?

S: The school is not so good.

a. khruu mâj kèŋ ré khráp (nák)

mâj kèŋ nák rök khráp

b. nákrian mâj chalaat ré khráp (nák)

mâj chalaat nák rök khráp

c. phaasää thaj mâj jääk ré khráp (lëeŋ)

mâj jääk lëeŋ rök khráp

d. thahääan mâj sanük ré khráp (lëeŋ)

mâj sanük lëeŋ rök khráp

e. hôŋ rian mâj sa?aat ré khráp (nák)

mâj sa?aat nák rök khráp

f. hôŋ mâj róon ré khráp (nák)

mâj róon nák rök khráp

g. bääan mâj sa?aat ré khráp (lëeŋ)

mâj sa?aat lëeŋ rök khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: nák - very, so, used with negation)  
lëeŋ - at all  
róon - to be hot

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

A. - sawàtdii khráp khun thêep

khun cœon pen jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - sabaaj dii khráp khôopkhun

A. - khun māj paj thamjaan ré khráp

B. - māj paj khráp phöm māj sabaaj khráp

A. - paj nāj maa khráp khun thsep

B. - paj s̄ɔn phaasăa thaj maa khráp

A. - khun s̄ɔn phaasăa thaj thfināj khráp

B. - s̄ɔn thi i rooyrian phaasăa khráp

A. - s̄ɔn jāak māj khráp

B. - māj jāak thâwrāj rōk khráp

A. - khraj rian phaasăa thaj khráp

B. - thahšan ?amerikan khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - phūut phaasăa thaj jāak māj khráp

B. - māj jāak lēej khráp

phaasăa ?anjkrit jāak māak phaasăa thaj māj jāak nák  
rōk khráp

A. - khun lēerii māj rian phaasăa thaj ré khráp

B. - māj rian rōk khráp phōm māj paj myanthon khráp

A. - sđon phaasăa thaj sanùk māak māj khráp

B. - sanùk māak khráp nákrian chalaat māak

A. - roonrian khun thií kūnghsep pen janjan khráp

B. - māj dii rōk khráp

A. - hōn rian pen nāj khráp

B. - māj dii lēej khru hōn rian rōon māak

A. - khun paj dəen lēn māj khráp

B. - māj paj rōk khráp

phōm paj sý khōn thií talāat

khōpkhun khráp sawātdii

B. - sawātdii khráp

EXERCISES:

Find out the following information asking questions in Thai, based on the dialogue.

1. Who is khun th ep?
2. What is khun co n doing?
3. How is your student?
4. Is it very hot in Washington these days?
5. Where is the language school?
6. Is your room comfortable?
7. Don't you go for a walk?
8. How is your Thai language?
9. Is English difficult?
10. Are your students smart?
11. Is Thai a very difficult language?
12. Bangkok is very hot. Is it true?

VOCABULARY:

bâan	home, house
chalaat	clever, bright, smart
hôŋ	room
jajŋaj	how
jâak	difficult, hard
khaj��n	diligent
l��ej	at all, etc.
m��j	a question word
th��wr��j	how much, how many
m��j	not
m��ak	very, a lot, much
n��k	very, a lot, much; used with negation utterance
ph��m	I, me, my, mine; for male pronoun, (N) hair of the head
pen	to be someone or something
r����n	hot, warm
rok	a particle often used with statements of negation
san��k	entertaining, amusing, to have a good time
sa?��at	to be clean

## LESSON FOUR

### DIALOGUE

mii	to have, this, there are
phɛ̑enthīi	map
?eesia, ?aasia	Asia
coon - khun mii phɛ̑enthīi ?eesia	Do you have a map of Asia?
máj khráp	
jàak,jàak ca	want to, would like to
thêep - mâj mii khráp	No, I don't have.
khun jàak ca paj myanthon	Do you want to go to
máj khráp	Thailand?
coon - jàak (paj) mâak khráp	Yes, I do.
chhɔp	to like, to be fond of
cañwàt	township, province (i.e.in administration unit)
năj	which, where
thêep - khun chhɔp cañwàt năj	Which province do you like
mâak khráp	most?
chianymàj	a province in the north of Thailand
coon - phǒm chhɔp chianymàj khráp	I like Chiag-mai.

DIALOGUE:

cɔɔn - khun mii phɛ̑enthii ?eesia máj khráp

thêep - māj mii khráp

khun jäak ca paj myanthalj máj khráp

cɔɔn - jäak (paj) māak khráp

thêep - khun chôop canwât năj māak khráp

cɔɔn - phǒm chôop chianymáj khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

RISING TONE vs. FALLING TONE:

phĕn thîi

phǒm chǒop

phǒm lĕn

khǐan dâaj

sǒn phûut

LOW TONE vs. MID TONE:

jàak paj

jàak maa

jàak tham

jàak rian

jàak dœen

ASPIRATED vs. UNASPIRATED CONSONANTS:

khun chôop paj

khruu paj

khraj pen khruu

khun pen khruu

paj thamjaan

NOTE: To give a negative answer is to use "mâj"  
means not with the main verb of the question.

DRILL TWO: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun mii phěenthī máj khráp (no)  
S: mâj mii rök khráp (naŋs̄y)

T: Do you have a map?

S: No, I don't.

- a. khun mii naŋs̄y máj khráp (no)  
mâj mii rök khráp (nákrian)
- b. nákrian mii naŋs̄y máj khráp (yes)  
mii khráp (dins̄o)
- c. nákrian mii dins̄o máj khráp (no)  
mâj mii rök khráp (thahǎan)
- d. thahǎan mii dins̄o máj khráp (yes)  
mii khráp (kradàat)
- e. thahǎan mii kradàat máj khráp (no)  
mâj mii rök khráp (samùt)
- f. thahǎan mii samùt máj khráp (yes)  
mii khráp

<u>VOCABULARY NOTE:</u>	naŋs̄y	- book
	dins̄o	- pencil
	kradàat	- paper
	samùt	- notebook

DRILL THREE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun jiak paj myanthalai máj khráp

S: jiak paj māak khráp (laaw)

T: Do you want to go to Thailand?

S: I want to go very much.

a. khun jiak paj laaw máj khráp

jiak paj māak khráp (chianmāj)

b. khun jiak paj chianmāj máj khráp

jiak paj māak khráp (khamēen)

c. khun jiāj paj khamēen máj khráp

jiāk paj māak khráp (chōp paj phamāa)

d. khun chōp paj phamāa máj khráp

chōp paj māak khráp (krujthēep)

e. khun chōp paj krujthēep máj khráp

chōp paj māak khráp (myanthalai)

f. khun chōp paj myanthalai máj khráp

chōp paj māak khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

laaw	-	Laos
khamēen	-	Cambodia
phamāa	-	Burma

DRILL FOUR: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun chôop cañwât näj khráp (chianmàj)  
S: phǒm chôop chianmàj khráp (myan)

T: Which province do you like?

S: I like Chiangmai.

- a. khun chôop myan näj khráp (krunjthêep)  
phǒm chôop krunjthêep khráp (prathêet)
- b. khun chôop prathêet näj khráp (kamphuuchaa)  
phǒm chôop kamphuuchaa khráp (roonrian)
- c. khun chôop roonrian näj khráp (roonrian phaasăa)  
phǒm chôop roonrian phaasăa khráp (bâan)
- d. khun chôop bâan näj khráp (bâan thaj)  
phǒm chôop bâan thaj khráp (myan)
- e. khun chôop myan näj khráp (myan ciin)  
phǒm chôop myan ciin khráp (prathêet)
- f. khun chôop prathêet näj khráp (phamâa)  
phǒm chôop prathêet phamâa khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: myan - city, country  
prathêet - country, nation  
kamphuuchaa - Cambodia  
myan ciin - China

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: chiaŋmàj pen jaŋŋaj khráp (sabaaj)

S: chiaŋmàj sabaaj khráp (kruŋthêep)

T: How is Chiangmai?

S: Chiangmai is comfortable (nice and cool).

- a. kruŋthêep pen jaŋŋaj khráp (róon)  
kruŋthêep róon khráp (woochintan)
- b. woothintan pen jaŋŋaj khráp (súaj)  
woochintan súaj khráp (hôŋ rian)
- c. hôŋ rian pen jaŋŋaj khráp (sa?àat)  
hôŋ rian sa?àat khráp (phaasää thaj)
- d. phaasää thaj pen jaŋŋaj khráp (jâak)  
phaasää thaj jâak khráp (phaasää ?anjkrit)
- e. phaasää ?anjkrit pen jaŋŋaj khráp (ŋâaj)  
phaasää ?anjkrit ŋâaj khráp (nákrian)
- f. nákrian pen jaŋŋaj khráp (khaj n)  
nákrian khaj n khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: súaj - beautiful  
ŋâaj - easy

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: chiaŋmàj sabaa j máj khráp

S: sabaa j māak khráp (sa?àat)

T: Is Chiangmai very pleasant (comfortable)?

S: Yes, it is very pleasant.

a. chiaŋmàj sa?àat máj khráp

sa?àat māak khráp (sǔaj)

b. chiaŋmàj sǔaj máj khráp

sǔaj māak khráp (jen)

c. chiaŋmàj jen máj khráp

jen māak khráp (kruŋthêep róon)

d. kruŋthêep róon máj khráp

róon māak khráp (sanùk)

e. kruŋthêep sanùk máj khráp

sanùk māak khráp (jàj)

f. kruŋthêep jàj máj khráp

jàj māak khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: jen - to be cool, cold (of the weather)  
jàj - big, large

DRILL SEVEN: Response Drill.

MODEL:      T: chiarjmàj róon máj khráp  
                  S: máj róon thâwràj rok khráp        (jàj)

T: Is Chiangmai hot?

S: It is not very hot.

- a. chiaŋmàj jàj máj khráp  
mâj jàj thâwràj rök khráp (sanùk)
  - b. chiaŋmàj sanùk máj khráp  
mâj sanùk thâwràj rök khráp (krunjthêep/sa?àat)
  - c. krunjthêep sa?àat máj khráp  
mâj sa?àat thâwràj rök khráp (nákrian/chalaat)
  - d. nákrian chalaat máj khráp  
mâj chalaat thâwràj rök khráp (khruu/kèŋ)
  - e. khruu kèŋ máj khráp  
mâj kèŋ thâwràj rök khráp (thahǎan/kha jǎn)
  - f. thahǎan kha jǎn máj khráp  
mâj kha jǎn thâwràj rök khráp

**DRILL EIGHT:** Response Drill.

T: Is the student good?

S: Yes, the student is very good.

- a. thahăan chalăat máj khráp (mâak)  
thahăan chalăat mâak khráp
  - b. khruu kēj máj khráp (mâj...thâwràj rök)  
khruu mâj kēj thâwràj rök khráp
  - c. hōj rian sa?ăat máj khráp (mâj...nák)  
hōj rian mâj sa?ăat nák khráp
  - d. myanthalaj sabaaj máj khráp (mâj...thâwràj rök)  
myanthalaj mâj sabaaj thâwràj rök khráp
  - e. phaasăa thaj jâak máj khráp (mâj...lëeј)  
phaasăa thaj mâj jâak lëeј khráp
  - f. thahăan sanùk máj khráp (mâak)  
thahăan sanùk mâak khráp
  - g. woochintan róon máj khráp (mâj...lëeј)  
woochintan mâj róon lëeј khráp
  - h. krunthêep sa?ăat máj khráp (mâj...nák)  
krunthêep mâj sa?ăat nák khráp

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun mâj mii ph enth i r  khr p

S: khr p m j mii (mii dins o)

T: Don't you have a map?

S: No, I don't.

a. khun m j mii dins o r  khr p

khr p m j mii (mii na y )

b. khun m j mii na s y  r  khr p

khr p m j mii (paj thiaw)

c. khun m j paj thiaw r  khr p

khr p m j paj (ch op krunth ep)

d. khun m j ch op krunth ep r  khr p

khr p m j ch op (phaas a ?anjkrit/j ak)

e. phaas a ?anjkrit m j j ak r  khr p

khr p m j j ak (phaas a ciin/  aj)

f. phaas a ciin m j   aj r  khr p

khr p m j   aj

COMPREHENSION:

- A. - khun mii phěenthīi ?araj khráp  
B. - phěenthīi ?amerikaa khráp
- A. - khun mâj mii phěenthīi ?eesia ré khráp  
B. - mâj mii rök khráp  
    khun jäak duu prathēet ?araj khráp
- A. - prathēet ciin kamphuuchaa laaw khráp  
B. - phǒm mii phěenthīi prathēet thaj khráp
- A. - dii khráp  
    naj myanthalaj khun chôop canwat näj khráp  
B. - phǒm chôop chiajmàj khráp
- A. - chiajmàj pen janjalaj khráp  
B. - súaj jen sabaj khráp
- A. - khruu chiajmàj phûut phaasăa ?araj khráp  
B. - phûut phaasăa thaj khráp
- A. - chiajmàj mii roonrian phaasăa máj khráp  
B. - mii khráp
- A. - roonrian phaasăa dii máj khráp  
B. - mâj dii thâwrâj rök khráp

- A. - krunth  ep mii roonrian phaas  a dii m  j khr  p
- B. - mii khr  p  
khun j  ak ca rian phaas  a ?araj khr  p
- A. - phaas  a ciin phaas  a kh  am  en khr  p
- B. - phaas  a ciin j  ak m  ak r   khr  p
- A. - khr  p j  ak m  ak

VOCABULARY:

cañwàt	township (an administrative unit), or province. Thailand is divided into seventy-one cañwàt. There are subdivided first into "amphèe", then again into "tambon" and occasionally still further into "mùubâan")
ciin	China, Chinese
chôop	to like, to be found of, to be pleased
dinsöo	pencil
jàj	big, large
jàak, jàak ca	to want to, to wish to, would like to
jen	to be cool, cold (of the weather, of inanimate objects, of body parts), evening
kradâat	paper
kham��en	originally from Khmer; more colloquial
kamphuuchaa	Cambodia, formal and written language
myan��	town, city, country
mii	to have, there is, there are, there was
nans��y	book
��aaj	easy, simple
n��j	which, where
ph��enth��i	map
pham��a	Burma, Burmese
sam��t	note book
s��a��j	to be beautiful, pretty

## LESSON FIVE

### DIALOGUE

	chiangmàj	a name of a Thai province in the north of Thailand.
	phâak	part, region
	nÿa	north, above
cœon -	chiangmàj jùu phâak nÿa	Is Chiangmai in the northern
	ré khráp	part (of Thailand)?
	châj	to be so, to be it, yes that's it.
thêep -	châj khráp	Yes, it is.
cœon -	chiangmàj pen cañwàt jàj	Chiangmai is a very big
	mâak châj màj khráp	city, isn't it?
	kô	a particle; means consequently, then, also
thêep -	kô mâj jàj nák rök khráp	It is not very big.
	jùu	to live, stay, dwell
	tâançcañwàt	up country, out of the capital
	rý, ré	or
	naj	in, within, on (what day)etc.
cœon -	khun chôçp jùu tâançcañwàt	Do you like to live in up
	rý jùu naj kruñthêep khráp	country or in Bangkok?

lèew kô	and, and then
ròt	vehicle
tít	to be stuck, to be jammed
dûaj	too, also
thêep - chôop tàangcajwât khráp	I like the up country,
krunthêep róon lèew kô	Bangkok is hot and the
róttít dûaj	traffic is bad also.

DIALOGUE:

cōon - chiaŋmāj jùu phâak n̄ya ré khráp

thêep - châj khráp

cōon - chiaimàj pen caŋwàt jàj māak châj máj khráp

thêep - kô māj jàj nák rōk khráp

cōon - khun chôop jùu tâaŋcaŋwàt rý jùu naj kruŋthêep khráp

thêep - chôop tâaŋwàt khráp

kruŋthêep rōon l̄éew kô rót tít dûaj

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL

FALLING TONE DRILL

phâak nya  
phâak năj  
châj máj  
mâj châj  
chôop máj  
mâj chôop  
krunthêep  
khâarâatchakaan

/?ua j/

dûaj  
róon dûaj  
dii dûaj  
súaj dûaj  
ruaj dûaj  
chûaj dûaj

ASPIRATED vs. UNASPIRATED CONSONANTS

chôop cañwàt  
chôop ciŋ ciŋ  
cañwàt châj máj  
chôop tàançcañwàt  
chôop krunthêep  
phõm chôop krunthêep  
khâarâatchakaan  
khun pen khâarâatchakaan

/ya/

nýa  
phâak nya  
myan̥ thaj  
rya  
rya bin  
khrýan̥bin

DRILL TWO: Transform the given sentences into negative sentences. "mâj dâj" (not) is used in the sense of not as assumed to be.

MODEL: T: khun pen khruu khráp

S: khun mâj dâj pen khruu khráp (nákrian)

T: You are a teacher.

S: You are not a teacher.

a. kháw pen nákrian khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen nákrian khráp (thahăan)

b. kháw pen thahăan khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen thahăan khráp (khon thaj)

c. kháw pen khon thaj khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen khon thaj khráp (khon ?amerikan)

d. kháw pen khon ?amerikan khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen khon ?amerikan khráp (khon ?anjkrit)

e. kháw pen khon ?anjkrit khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen khon ?anjkrit khráp (khâarâatchakaan)

f. kháw pen khâarâatchakaan khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen khâarâatchakaan khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

kháw

- he, she

khon thaj

- Thai person

khâarâatchakaan

- government official

NOTE:      māj châj - not the one meant.

DRILL THREE:

- MODEL:      T: kháw pen khruu khráp  
                  S: kháw māj châj khruu rōk khráp
- T: He is a teacher.  
S: He is not a teacher.
- a. kháw pen khon thaj khráp  
    kháw māj châj khon thaj rōk khráp
- b. kháw pen thahăan khráp  
    kháw māj châj thahăan rōk khráp
- c. kháw pen khâarâatchakaan khráp  
    kháw māj châj khâarâatchakaan rōk khráp
- d. chiaŋmāj pen myaŋ jàj khráp  
    chiaŋmāj māj châj myaŋ jàj rōk khráp
- e. kruŋthêep pen caŋwât khráp  
    kruŋthêep māj châj caŋwât rōk khráp
- f. phaas  a thaj pen phaas  a j  ak khr  p  
    phaas  a thaj m  j ch  j phaas  a j  ak r  k khr  p
- g. myantha  j pen myaŋ r    n khr  p  
    myantha  j m  j ch  j myaŋ r    n r  k khr  p

NOTE: use "châj máj" in a question.

DRILL FOUR: Substitution Drill.

- MODEL: T: khun pen khruu châj máj khráp (nákrian)  
S: khun pen nákrian châj máj khrap
- T: You are a teacher, aren't you?  
S: You are a student, aren't you?
- a. khun pen nákrian châj máj khráp (thahăan)
  - b. khun pen thahăan châj máj khráp (phôokháa)
  - c. khun pen phôokháa châj máj khráp (khon thaj)
  - d. khun pen khon thaj châj máj khráp (khon ?anjkrit)
  - e. khun pen khon ?anjkrit châj máj khráp (khon ?amerikan)
  - f. khun pen khon ?amerikan châj máj khráp (khâarâatchakaan)
  - g. khun pen khâarâatchakaan châj máj khráp

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun pen khruu châj máj khráp (no - nákrian)

S: máj châj rôk khráp

phöm pen nákrian khráp

T: You are a teacher, aren't you?

S: No, I am a student.

a. khun pen khon ?anjkrit châj máj khráp (no - ?amerikan)

mâj châj rôk khráp

phöm pen khon ?amerikan khráp

b. khun pen phöökhaá châj máj khráp (no - khruu)

mâj châj rôk khráp

phöm pen khruu khráp

c. khun coön pen khon thaj châj máj khráp (no - ?amerikan)

mâj châj rôk khráp

kháw pen khon ?amerikan khráp

d. khun suchaadaa pen khon thaj châj máj khráp (yes - she is)

châj khráplk

khun suchaadaa (kháw) pen khon thaj khráp

e. khun pen thahšaan châj máj khráp (yes - I am)

châj khráp

phöm pen thahšaan khráp

f. kháw pen phöökhaá châj máj khráp (yes - he is)

châj khráp

kháw pen phöökhaá khráp

DRILL SIX: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: kháw jùu naj woochintan khráp (roonrian)

S: kháw jùu naj roonrian khráp

T: He is (lives) in Washington.

S: He is (lives) in school.

- a. kháw jùu naj roonrian khráp (hōŋ)
- b. kháw jùu naj hōŋ khráp (rót)
- c. kháw jùu naj rót khráp (rya)
- d. kháw jùu naj rya khráp (khrŷaŋbin)
- e. kháw jùu naj khrŷaŋbin khráp (krunjthêep)
- f. kháw jùu naj krunjthêep khráp

NOTE: When "ré" is used to mean "or" in an interrogative sentence, there is no need for another question word. "ré" functions also as a question word.

DRILL SEVEN: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun chôop kruñthêep ré chiañmàj khráp (?amerikaa-myajthaj)  
S: khun chôop ?amerikaa ré myajthaj khráp

T: Do you like Bangkok or Chiangmai?

S: Do you like U.S. or Thailand?

- a. khun chôop ?amerikaa ré myajthaj khráp (khian - ?aan)
- b. khun chôop khian ré ?aan khráp (kháakhääj - thamrâatchakaan)
- c. khun chôop kháakhääj ré thamrâatchakaan khráp (phûut - rian)
- d. khun chôop phûut ré rian khráp (phôokhää - khâarâatchakaan)
- e. khun chôop phôokhää ré khâarâatchakaan khráp (rót - rya)
- f. khun chôop rót ré rya khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: kháakhääj - to do business

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: chianymàj pen canwàt jàj māak châj máj khráp  
S: kô māj jàj thâwràj rōk khráp

T: Chiangmai is a big province, isn't it?

S: Well, it is not very big.

- a. krunjthêep rōon māak châj máj khráp (kô māj...rōon)  
kô māj rōon thâwràj rōk khráp
- b. phaasăa thaj jâak māak châj máj khráp (kô māj...jâak)  
kô māj jâak thâwràj rōk khráp
- c. khruu kèŋ māak châj máj khráp (kô māj...kèŋ)  
kô māj kèŋ thâwràj rōk khráp
- d. woɔchintan sanùk māak châj máj khráp (kô māj...sanùk)  
kô māj sanùk thâwràj rōk khráp
- e. thahăan khajăn māak châj máj khráp (kô māj...khajăn)  
kô māj khajăn thâwràj rōk khráp
- f. phôɔkháa chalaat māak châj máj khráp (kô māj...chalaat)  
kô māj chalaat thâwràj rōk khráp

DRILL NINE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: kháw paj thúrá léew kô paj thiaw khráp (roongrian - bâan)

S: kháw paj roongrian léew kô paj bâan khráp

T: He went on an errand and (then) went out.

S: He went to school and (then) went home.

- a. kháw paj roongrian léew kô paj bâan khráp (duu năŋ - thúrá)
- b. kháw paj duu năŋ léew kô paj thúrá khráp (sýy khőŋ - dœen lēn)
- c. kháw paj sýy khőŋ léew kô paj dœen lēn khráp (?aan - khian)
- d. kháw paj ?aan léew kô paj khian khráp (lēn - thamjaan)
- e. kháw paj lēn léew kô paj thamjaan khráp (talaat - canjawat)
- f. kháw paj talaat léew kô paj canjawat khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

- A. - chiajñàj jùu thiinäj khráp  
B. - chiajñàj jùu phâak nÿa khráp
- A. - chiajñàj pen cañwât jàj máj khráp  
B. - jàj khráp lëew kô sabaaj dûaj
- A. - krunjthêep jùu phâak nÿa châj máj khráp  
B. - mây châj rok khráp
- A. - khun chôop paj thiaw tåanjcañwât máj khráp  
B. - chôop khráp
- A. - chiajñàj róttít máj khráp  
B. - mây tit rok khráp tåanjcañwât rót mây tit khráp
- A. - khun chôop jùu tåanjcañwât ré jùu krunjthêep khráp  
B. - phöm chôop jùu krunjthêep khráp sanük mâyak

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - thiîi kruñthêep khun paj thamjaan jaññaj khráp

B. - phõm paj rót lëew kô paj rya dûaj khráp

A. - khun paj chianjmaj jaññaj khráp

B. - phõm paj khrâyanjbin khráp

A. - thah  an ?amerikan paj myanthalaj jaññaj khráp

B. - paj rót lëew kô paj ryabin khráp

A. - khun ch  op pen ph  okh  a r   kh  aar  atchakaan khráp

B. - phõm ch  op pen ph  okh  a khráp

A. - thiîi myanthalaj khun tham ?araj khráp

B. - phõm thamr  atchakaan l  ew kô s  on phaas  a thaj khráp

A. - t  añcañw  t r  on m  j khráp

B. - m  j r  on l  ej khr  p sabaj m  ak

VOCABULARY:

châj	to be so, that's it
dûaj	to, also, in the sense of in addition addition to something else or someone else
kháw	he, she, him, her, they, etc.
khâarâatchakaan	government employee
kháakhăaj	to trade, to do business
khon	person, people
khrŷanjin	airplane
léew kô	and, and then
naj	in within, on (that day)
nÿa	north
phâak	part, region
phôokhâa	merchant, business man
rót	vehicle
rya	boat, ship
ryabin	airplane
tàanjarnwât	up country, outside of Bangkok
tít	to get stuck, to be jammed

## LESSON SIX

### DIALOGUE

càak	from
mŷaràj	when, mŷa (conj) at, in (past time)
cōon - khun maa càak kruñthêep mŷaràj khráp	When did you come from Bangkok?
kòon	previous, before
dyan	month
thîinîi, nîi	here
thêep - mŷa sđoŋ dyan kòon khráp	Two months ago.
cōon - kòon maa thîinîi khun thamraan 'araj khráp	What did you do before you came here?
naaj	master, employer, boss, etc.
naajthahăan	officer (of a branch of service)
bòk	land
thêep - phđm pen naajthahăan bòk khráp	I am an officer of the army.
naan	long (of time)
lëew	already, then
cōon - khun rian thîinîi naan lëew ré khráp	Are you studying here long?
thêep - mâj naan thâwraj khráp	Not very long.

DIALOGUE:

cōon - khun maa càak kruñthêep mŷarâj khráp

thêep - mŷa sđoŋ dyan kòon khráp

cōon - kòon maa thiinii khun thamjaan ?araj khráp

thêep - phđm pen naajthahăan bòk khráp

cōon - khun rian thiinii naan lëew ré khráp

thêep - mâj naan thâwraj khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

ASPIRATED AND UNASPIRATED CONSONANT SOUNDS:

khun maa	kòən
càak	kòən khun
khun maa càak	rúucàk
kruŋthêep	kòən khun rúucàk
<u>khun maa càak kruŋthêep</u>	kòən khun rúucàk phõm

/ya/	/ɛɛ/	/ɛɛw/
nÿa	lɛɛ	thɛɛw
rya	kaafɛɛ	nɛɛw
ryabin	mɛɛ	mɛɛw
khrÿarÿbin	jɛɛ	lɛɛw
mÿa	fɛɛn	lɛɛw rɛ
mÿaràj	pɛɛt	paj lɛɛw rɛ khráp
myanþha:j		pɛɛt ?aathít lɛɛw
dyan		
sɔɔŋ dyan		

DRILL TWO: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun maa càak krunthêep mŷaràj khráp (woochintan)

S: khun maa càak woothintan mŷaràj khráp

T: When did you come from Bangkok?

S: When did you come from Washington?

- a. khun maa càak krunthêep mŷaràj khráp (roonrian)
- b. khun maa càak roonrian mŷaràj khráp (talaat)
- c. khun maa càak talaat mŷaràj khráp (myanthal)
- d. khun maa càak myanthal mŷaràj khráp (bâan)
- e. khun maa càak bâan mŷaràj khráp (thiinân)
- f. khun maa càak thiinân mŷaràj khráp (chiammâj)
- g. khun maa càak chiammâj mŷaràj khráp

DRILL THREE: COUNTING.

0	s̥un	11	s̥ip?èt or s̥ipbèt
1	n̥yŋ	12	s̥ip s̥oŋ
2	s̥oŋ	13	s̥ip s̥am
3	s̥am	14	s̥ip sii
4	sii	15	s̥ip hâa
5	hâa	16	s̥ip hòk
6	hòk	17	s̥ip cèt
7	cèt	18	s̥ip pèet
8	pèet	19	s̥ip kâaw
9	kâaw	20	jîi s̥ip
10	s̥ip	21	jîi s̥ip ?èt

In rapid and casually speaking for twenties, such as jîi s̥ip ?èt etc. s̥ip is often omitted or occurs in reduced form in jîip ?èt the learner should learn the proper form and understand the reduced form.

The decades are formed by adding ten with other numerals. For example, s̥ip + hâa is s̥ip hâa (15) with the exception that s̥ip + n̥yŋ becomes s̥ip ?èt and s̥oŋ + s̥ip is jîi s̥ip (20)

21	jîi s̥ip ?èt or jîip ?èt	30	s̥am s̥ip
22	jîi s̥ip s̥oŋ	40	sii s̥ip
23	jîi s̥ip s̥am	50	hâa s̥ip
24	jîi s̥ip sii	60	hòk s̥ip
25	jîi s̥ip hâa	70	cèt s̥ip
26	jîi s̥ip hòk	80	pèet s̥ip
27	jîi s̥ip cèt	90	kâaw s̥ip
28	jîi s̥ip pèet	100	ròŋ
29	jîi s̥ip kâaw	78	

NOTE: "m̥a" means when as a conjunction. When it occurs any unit of time it is a past tense marker, for examples; cháaw - morning, m̥a cháaw - sometime ago this morning.

DRILL FOUR: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: ph̥m maa m̥a s̥oŋ dyan k̥on khráp (s̥am)

S: ph̥m maa m̥a s̥am dyan k̥on khráp

T: I came two months ago.

S: I came thwre months ago.

- a. ph̥m maa m̥a s̥am dyan k̥on khráp (hâa)
- b. ph̥m maa m̥a hâa dyan k̥on khráp (?aathít)
- c. ph̥m maa m̥a hâa ?aathít k̥on khráp (hòk)
- d. ph̥m maa m̥a hòk ?aathít k̥on khráp (wan)
- e. ph̥m maa m̥a hòk wan k̥on khráp (pèet)
- f. ph̥m maa m̥a pèet wan k̥on khráp (pii)
- g. ph̥m maa m̥a pèet pii k̥on khráp (cèt)
- h. ph̥m maa m̥a cèt pii k̥on khráp

<u>VOCABULARY NOTE:</u>	?aathít	- week
	wan	- day
	pii	- year

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp (săam ?aathít)  
S: phǒm rian mŷa săam ?aathít kòon khráp (paj myanthon)

T: When did you study Thai?

S: I studied Thai three weeks ago.

- a. khun paj myanthon mŷaràj khráp (săoŋ pii)  
phǒm paj mŷa săoŋ pii kòon khráp (hĕn)
- b. khun hĕn myanthon mŷaràj khráp (pèet dyan)  
phǒm hĕn mŷa pèet dyan kòon khráp (dâjjin phaasăa thaj)
- c. khun dâjjin phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp (sîp wan)  
phǒm dâjjin mŷa sîp wan kòon khráp (khâwcaj)
- d. khun khâwcaj phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp (săam wan)  
phǒm khâwcaj mŷa săam wan kòon khráp (săoŋ)
- e. khun săoŋ phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp (sîp pii)  
phǒm săoŋ mŷa sîp pii kòon khráp (bôök kháw)
- f. khun bôök kháw mŷaràj khráp (săoŋ ?aathít)  
phǒm bôök mŷa săoŋ ?aathít kòon khráp

<u>VOCABULARY NOTE:</u>	hĕn	- to see
	dâjjin	- to hear
	khâwcaj	- understand
	bôök	- to tell

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: kōon maa thiinii khun thamjaan (tharrâatchakaan)  
?araj khráp

S: phǒm thamrāatchakaan khráp (rian)

T: What did you do before you came here?

S: I work with the government.

- a. kòon maa thiinii khun rian ?araj khráp (phaasăa thaj)  
phǒm rian phaasăa thaj khráp (săon)
  - b. kòon maa thiinii khun săon ?araj khráp (phaasăa thaj)  
phǒm săon phaasăa thaj khráp (?aan)
  - c. kòon maa thiinii khun ?aan ?araj khráp (phaasăa thaj)  
phǒm ?aan phaasăa thaj khráp (khian)
  - d. kòon maa thiinii khun khian ?araj khráp (phaasăa thaj)  
phǒm khian phaasăa thaj khráp (phut phaasăa)
  - e. kòon maa thiinii khun phut phaasăa ?araj khráp (?anjkrit)  
phǒm phut phaasăa ?anjkrit khráp (lén)
  - f. kòon maa thiinii khun lén ?araj khráp (tennis)  
phǒm lén tennis khráp

DRILL SEVEN:

MODEL:    T: khun rian phaasăa thaj naan khráp    (léew)

S: khun rian phaasăa thaj naan léew khráp

T: You are studying (studied) Thai for a long time.

S: You have studied Thai for a long time already.

- a. khun jùu krujthêep naan khráp  
khun jùu krujthêep naan léew khráp
- b. kháw khâwcaj phaasăa thaj khráp  
kháw khâwcaj phaasăa thaj léew khráp
- c. thahăan rya sâap khráp  
thahăan rya sâap léew khráp
- d. thahăan bòk paj naj myaj khráp  
thahăan bòk paj naj myaj léew khráp
- e. phǒm dâjjin khráp  
phǒm dâjjin léew khráp
- f. kháw rúu khráp  
kháw rúu léew khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:    sâap           - to know about  
                            rúu              - to know

NOTE: In an affirmative statement in which "léew" occurs, only the question word "ré" can be used to transform it into an interrogative sentence.

DRILL EIGHT:

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj naan léew khráp (ré)

S: khun rian phaasăa thaj naan léew ré khráp

T: You have studied Thai for a long time.

S: Have you (did you) studied Thai for a long time?

- a. nákrian paj bāan léew khráp  
nákrian paj bāan léew ré khráp
- b. kháw paj sýy khōoj léew khráp  
kháw paj sýy khōoj léew ré khráp
- c. phôokháa paj thúrá léew khráp  
phôokháa paj thúrá léew ré khráp
- d. khâarâatchakaan paj thamjaan léew khráp  
khâarâatchakaan paj thamjaan léew ré khráp
- e. khruu paj thiaw léew khráp  
khruu paj thiaw léew ré khráp
- f. nákrian khâwcaj léew khráp  
nákrian khâwcaj léew ré khráp

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: kháw rian phaasăa thaj naan léew ré khráp (yes)  
S: rian naan léew khráp (dii)

T: Has he been studying Thai long?

S: Yes, he has.

- a. kháw rian phaasăa thaj dii léew ré khráp (yes)  
rian dii léew khráp (?aan)
- b. kháw ?aan phaasăa thaj dii léew ré khráp (no)  
?aan mâj dii thâwràj khráp (phûut)
- c. kháw phûut phaasăa thaj dii léew ré khráp (yes)  
phûut dii léew khráp (khâwcaj)
- d. kháw khâwcaj phaasăa thaj dii léew ré khráp (no)  
khâwcaj mâj dii thâwràj khráp (khîan)
- e. kháw khîan phaasăa thaj dii léew ré khráp (no)  
khîan mâj dii thâwràj khráp (s  n)
- f. kháw s  n phaasăa thaj dii léew ré khráp (yes)  
s  n dii léew khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

- A. - sawàtdii khráp khun henri  
sabaaj dii ré khráp
- B. - sabaaj dii khráp khòopkhum
- A. - khun maa càak myanthonj mfaraj khráp
- B. - mja sçøj ?aathít kòon khráp
- A. - krunthêep pen jaññaj khráp
- B. - róon maaak lëew kô róttit dûaj khráp
- A. - khun chôop krunthêep máj khráp
- B. - chôop maaak khráp mii nájkláp sanùk maaak
- A. - khun paj thiaw carjwât ?araj khráp
- B. - phóm paj sáam carjwât  
phóm máj chôop taanjcarjwât thâwrâj rok khráp
- A. - khun paj chiajmáj dûaj châj máj khráp
- B. - châj khráp phóm paj chiajmáj lëew kô khooraat dûaj
- A. - paj jaññaj khráp
- B. - phóm paj khrýanbin khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

- A. - naajthahšaan thaj phūut phaasăa ?anjkrit rý phaasăa thaj  
khráp
- B. - kháw phūut phaasăa ?anjkrit māj dii nák khráp  
kháw khâwcaj phaasăa ?anjkrit dii māak
- A. - phōm kô phūut phaasăa thaj māj dii léej khráp
- B. - khun jùu thiîi myanthalj naan ré khráp
- A. - māj naan rōk khráp phōm jùu thiîi kruñthêep sii dyan  
léew kô paj jùu chianjmāj hâa ?aathít khráp
- B. - khun māj chôop myanthalj thâwrâj châj máj khráp
- A. - māj châj rōk khráp phōm chôop khon thaj māak khráp
- B. - khun jùu thiinân sđoŋ pii măj châj ré khráp
- A. - châj khráp

VOCABULARY:

?aathít	week
bòk	land
thahǎan bòk	soldier
bòok	to tell, say
càak	from
dyan	month
dâjjin	to hear
kòon	before, former, previous
kháw	he, she, they
khâwcaj	to understand
léew	already, then
mýaràj	when
mýa	when (conj.)
naaj	employer, boss, etc.
naan	long (of time)
pii	year
rúu	to know (informal, used with intimates only)
sâap, rúu	to know about
thîinii	here
thîinân	there
wan	day

## LESSON SEVEN

### DIALOGUE

cim	- sawàtdii khráp	Hi, how are you doing?
	pen jaŋŋaj khráp	
	rŷaj rŷaj	as usual, continuously
	rúucàk	to know, to be acquainted with
	jaŋ	still, not yet
	phanrajaa, phanjaa,	)
	mia	) - wife )
pramôot	- rŷaj rŷaj khráp	As usual, so so.
	?ō khun cim rúucàk	Oh! Jim have you met
	khun thêep léew ré jaŋ	khun Thape yet?
	khráp	
	khun maalinii phanrajaa	Khun Malinee is Khun Thape's
	khun thêep khráp	wife.
cim	- sawàtdii khráp	How do you do?
thêep	- sawàtdii khráp	How do you do?
malinii	- sawàtdii khâ	How do you do?
	wannií	today
pramôot	- wanníi khun cim māj paj	Jim, don't you go to
	roonrian ré khráp	school today?

	khɔ̄thôot	excuse me
	laa la	good bye
cim	- paj khráp	Yes, I do.
	khɔ̄thôot laa la khráp	Excuse me. Good bye.
	wanlăj	the day after, later
	phóp	to meet
	kan	each other
	màj	a new, again, new
	ná?	a particle
pramôot -	wanlăj phóp kan màj ná	See you later.
	sawàtdii khráp	Good bye.

DIALOGUE:

cim - sawàtdii khráp  
pen janjaj khráp

pramôot - rŷaj rŷaj khráp  
             ?ôo khun cim rúucâk khun thêep lêew ré jan khráp  
             khun maalinii phanrajaa khun thêep khráp

cim - sawàtdii khráp

thêep - sawàtdii khráp

maalinii - sawàtdii khâ

pramôot - wannîi khun cim mât paj roonrian ré khráp

cim - paj khráp  
             khôot laa la khráp

pramôot - wanlân phôp kan mât ná  
             sawàtdii khráp

NOTE ON DIALOGUE: In Thai there are many forms of greetings and introduction. They are dependent on social status and age. The learners should be aware of these three status:- superior, equals and inferiors. For example; the greeting "pen jaŋjaj -or- pen njaj" sometimes "wâa jaŋjaj" is used among intimates only. Never use this form of greeting to your superiors, those who are higher status, or of equal status and greater age. Besides the social groups there are also formal and informal types of discourse.

"ná" is another particle used to make an utterance gentler, milder, less abrupt. There are many uses of "ná" in the Thai utterances. The learner should observe the usages and learn to use it. The "ná" that occurs in this lesson as in the sentence "phaasăa ?ankrit jāak māak ná ciŋ máj khráp" this "ná" is used in a suggestion seeking agreement.

## DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

/ ÉEW /

maa léew

maa lēw ré jan

jùu léw

jùu léew ré jan

sy y lēw

sýy léw ré jan

sâap léew

sâap lëew ré jan

ស៊ុន លើខ

sə̃n lēw ré jan

/ yaj /

## FALLING vs. RISING

r̥aj r̥aj

khຫວ້າ thົດ

nyaj nyaj

## ស៊ុរាយ hâa

n̄yaj n̄yaj

ស៊ុវត្ថុ kâaw

mŷaj mŷaj

sǎam hâa

chàyaj chàyaj

sǎam kâaw

## ASPIRATED VS. UNASPIRATED

khun pen khruu

ph&om pen khruu

càak krunthêep

pen phanra jaa khraj

pen phŷan khun

paj phöp kan

DRILL TWO:

MODEL:      T: khun chôop rian phaasăa máj khráp      (yes)  
                  S: phǒm chôop (rian phaasăa) khráp      (paj thiaw)

T: Do you like to learn languages?

S: Yes, I do.

- a. khun chôop paj thiaw máj khráp      (mâj...rak)  
phǒm máj chôop (paj thiaw) rök khráp      (paj dœn lén)
- b. khun chôop paj dœn lén máj khráp      (mâj...thâwràj)  
phǒm máj chôop (paj dœn lén) thâwràj khráp (paj syy kh...)
- c. khun chôop paj sýy khđoŋ máj khráp      (mâj...ləŋj)  
phǒm máj chôop (paj sýy khđoŋ) ləeŋ khráp(phûut phaasăa thi...)
- d. khun chôop phûut phaasăa thaj máj khráp      (mâj...thâwràj)  
phǒm máj chôop (phûut phaasăa thaj) thâwràj khráp (duu năj)
- e. khun chôop duu năj máj khráp      (yes...mâak)  
phǒm chôop (duu năj) mâak khráp      (lén tennít)
- f. khun chôop lén tennít máj khráp      (yes...mâak)  
phǒm chôop (lén tennít) mâak khráp

NOTE: "khraj" means - who, whom and whose

"bâan khraj" or "bâan khđoŋ khraj" - whose house is this?  
"khđoŋ" is optional, but "khđoŋ" is obligatory when the noun  
is omitted as in "khđoŋ khraj" - Whose is this? "bâan khraj"  
the answer is "bâan phǒm" or "khđoŋ phǒm"

There is only one form of each personal pronoun such as  
"you - khun" and "I, me - phǒm (male), dichán (female),  
he, him, she, her, they, them - kháw". The possessive  
adjectives - you, my, his, her, their have also the same forms  
as the personal pronouns. The possessive adjectives do not  
occur as frequently as those of English. The possessive  
pronouns like mine, yours, hers, his, theirs have also the  
same form as the personal pronouns and possessive adjective.  
In the case that we want to emphasise possession then the  
word "khđoŋ" which means - things, belonging to, is used  
in the same manner as the word "of" in English. For example:-

khruu phǒm	-	khruu khđoŋ phǒm	(My teacher)
roonrian khun	-	roonrian khđoŋ khun	(Your school)
phýan kháw	-	phýan khđoŋ kháw	(His friend)

DRILL THREE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun phóp khruu khraj khráp (khruu phóm)  
S: phóm phóp khruu phóm khráp (phanraajaa)

T: Whose teacher did you meet?

S: I met my teacher.

- a. khun phóp phanrajaa khraj khrap (phanrajaa khun)  
phǒm phóp phanrajaa khun khráp (sýy rót)
  - b. khun sýy rót khraj khráp (rót kháw)  
phǒm syy rót kháw khráp (paj bāan)
  - c. khun paj bāan khraj khráp (bāan kháw)  
phǒm paj bāan kháw khráp (jùu bāan)
  - d. khun jùu bāan khraj khráp (bāan phýan phǒm)  
phǒm jùu bāan phýan phǒm khráp (hěn rót)
  - e. khun hěn rót khraj khráp (sǎamii kháw)  
phǒm hěn rót sǎamii kháw khráp (rúucàk phanrajaa)
  - f. khun rúucàk phanrajaa khraj khráp (khun thêep)  
phǒm rúucàk phanrajaa khun thêep khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: phŷan - friend  
săamii - husband

DRILL FOUR: Response Drill.

MODEL:      T: khun pen nákrian ré khráp  
                  S: khráp phǒm pen nákrian                         (khruu)

T: Are you a student?

S: Yes, I am.

- a. khun pen khruu ré khráp  
khráp phǒm pen khruu                                         (thahǎan bòk)
- b. khun pen thahǎan bòk ré khráp  
khráp phǒm pen thahǎan bòk khr                             (thahǎan rya)
- c. khun pen thahǎan rya ré khráp  
khráp phǒm pen thahǎan rya                                 (naajthahǎan)
- d. khun pen naajthahǎan ré khráp  
khráp phǒm pen naajthahǎan                                 (phonthahǎan)
- e. khun pen phonthahǎan ré khráp  
khráp phǒm pen phonthahǎan                                 (khāarâatchakaan)
- f. khun pen khāarâatchakaan ré khráp  
khráp phǒm pen khāarâatchakaan

VOCABULARY NOTE:      phonthahǎan - a private

DRILL FIVE:

MODEL: T: kháw paj rooŋrian

S: kháw mâj paj rooŋrian ré khráp (sđɔn phaasăa thaj)

T: He goes to school.

S: Doesn't he go to school?

a. kháw sđɔn phaasăa thaj khráp

kháw mâj sđɔn phaasăa thaj ré khráp (lên tennít)

b. kháw lén tennít khráp

kháw mâj lén tennít ré khráp (paj duu năj)

c. kháw paj duu năj khráp

kháw mâj paj duu năj ré khráp (paj thiinân)

d. kháw paj thiinân khráp

kháw mâj paj thiinân ré khráp (khâwcaj phaasăa thaj)

e. kháw khâwcaj phaasăa thaj khráp

kháw mâj khâwcaj phaasăa thaj ré khráp (maa thiinii)

f. kháw maa thiinii khráp

kháw mâj maa thiinii ré khráp

**DRILL SIX:** Response Drill.

MODEL: T: kháw paj roonrian léew ré khráp  
S: khráp paj léew (rúucàk khun)

T: Did he go to school?

S: Yes, he did.

- a. kháw rúucàk khun léew ré khráp  
khráp rúucàk léew (phóp khruu phöm)
  - b. kháw phóp khruu phöm léew ré khráp  
khráp phóp léew (duu năŋ thaj)
  - c. kháw duu năŋ thaj léew ré khráp  
khráp duu léew (sýy rót)
  - d. kháw sýy rót léew ré khráp  
khráp sýy léew (paj bâan)
  - e. kháw paj bâan léew ré khráp  
khráp paj léew (?àan phaasăa thaj)
  - f. kháw ?àan phaasăa thaj léew ré khráp  
khráp ?àan léew

DRILL SEVEN: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun rúucàk khun pramôot léew ré jan̄ khráp  
S: jan̄ māj rúucàk khráp (khâwcaj)

T: Have you met Mr. Framote yet?  
S: No, I haven't met him yet.

- a. khun khâwcaj léew ré jan̄ khráp  
jan̄ māj khâwcaj khráp (phóp khruu phǒm)
- b. khun phóp khruu phǒm léew ré jan̄ khráp  
jan̄ māj phóp khráp (mii rótjon)
- c. khun mii rótjon léew ré jan̄ khráp  
jan̄ māj mii khráp (hěn bâan phǒm)
- d. khun hěn bâan phǒm léew ré jan̄ khráp  
jan̄ māj hěn khráp (dâjjin)
- e. khun dâjjin léew ré jan̄ khráp  
jan̄ māj dâjjin khráp (sâap)
- f. khun sâap léew ré jan̄ khráp  
jan̄ māj sâap khráp

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun tham ?araj thiinii khráp (rian phaasăa thaj)  
S: phǒm rian phaasăa thaj khrap (sđon)

T: What are you doing here?

S: I am studying Thai.

- a. khun sđon ?araj thiinii khráp (phaasăa thaj)  
phǒm sđon phaasăa thaj khráp (phûut phaasăa)
- b. khun phûut phaasăa ?araj thiinii khráp (thaj)  
phǒm phûut phaasăa thaj khráp (lên)
- c. khun lén ?araj thiinii khráp (tennít)  
phǒm lén tennít khráp (sýy)
- d. khun sýy ?araj thiinii khráp (khđoŋ)  
phǒm sýy khđoŋ khráp (duu)
- e. khun duu ?araj thiinii khráp (róttít)  
phǒm duu róttít khráp (rian)
- f. khun rian ?araj thiinii khráp (phaasăa ciin)  
phǒm rian phaasăa ciin khráp

NOTE: The English translation of the following drills indicates action going on. In Thai the progressive tense occurs only when one wants to emphasize the action at some specific time. Most of the time the progressive tense is in the same pattern as present and past tense. For examples; "khun phûut phaasăa ?araj" can mean "What language do you speak? or What language are you speaking?" This depends on the situation where it is used. There are three patterns of progressive tense in Thai. "t  n n  i khun tham ?araj" At the present time what are you doing? "t  n n  i ph  m kamlaj rian phaasăa j  u -or- ph  m kamlaj rian phaasăa thaj" and the third pattern is "ph  m rian phaasăa thaj j  u" "j  u" as a secondary verb indicates the same meaning as "-ing" in "I am studying Thai". These three patterns can be used interchangeably.

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun kamlaj rian ?araj khr  p (phaasăa thaj)  
S: ph  m kamlaj rian phaasăa thaj khr  p(s  on)

T: What are you studying?

S: I am studying Thai.

- a. khun kamlaj s  on ?araj khr  p (phaasăa thaj)  
ph  m kamlaj s  on phaasăa thaj khr  p (duu)
- b. khun kamlaj duu ?araj khr  p (b  an)  
ph  m kamlaj duu b  an khr  p (l  en)
- c. khun kamlaj l  n ?araj khr  p (tennit)  
ph  m kamlaj l  n tennit khr  p (s  y)
- d. khun kamlaj s  y ?araj khr  p (r  t)  
ph  m kamlaj s  y r  t khr  p (kh  an)
- e. khun kamlaj kh  an ?araj khr  p (phaasăa thaj)  
ph  n kamlaj kh  an phaasăa thaj khr  p (phûut phaasăa)
- f. khun kamlaj phûut phaasăa ?araj khr  p (thaj)  
ph  m kamlai phûut phaasăa thaj khr  p

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

- A. - khun thêep khráp kòon khun maa ?amerikaa khun rian  
phaasăa ?aŋkrit thiinăj khráp
- B. - phǒm rian thiîi rooŋrian naj kruŋthêep khráp
- A. - khun rian phaasăa ?aŋkrit naan thâwràj khráp
- B. - māj naan thâwràj rōk khráp
- A. - khun maa jùu thiîi woɔchintan mŷaràj khráp
- B. - mŷa sǎam dyan kòon khráp
- A. - kòon maa thiinii khun tham ?araŋ khráp
- B. - phǒm pen naajthahăan bòk khráp  
khun lâ khráp
- A. - phǒm pen naajthahăan rya khráp  
khun chôop pen thahăan māj khráp
- B. - chôop māak khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - khun maa càak canwàt ?araj khráp

B. - phǒm maa càak khoorâat khráp

A. - khoorâat jùu phâak nya châj máj khrap

B. - māj châj rok khráp

khun rian phaas  a thaj m  yar  j khr  p

A. - m  ya s  i ?aath  it k  on khr  p

B. - khun ph  ut phaas  a thaj k  en m  ak khr  p

A. - kh  opkhun khr  p

m  j k  en l  ej khr  p

B. - khun r  uc  k thah  an ?amerikan thi   myan thaj m  j khr  p

A. - r  uc  k khr  p

VOCABULARY:

jan	not yet, still, yet
khɔ̄ɔthôot	excuse me, to apologize, I'm sorry
kan	each other
laa	to say good bye, good bye
la	particle used often with mildly entreative and for corroborative force.
màj	again, a new, new, fresh
phóp	to meet, to encounter, find
phanrajaa )	wife (mia - wife, it is used only among phanjaa, mia ) intimates)
ná	particle used to make an utterance gentler, milder, sometimes with an additional element of invitation, coaxing suggesting, etc.
rúucâk	to know, to be acquainted with
rŷaj rŷaj	continuously, to be so so, as usual
săamii	husband
phúa	husband, it is used only among intimates
phýan	friend, it has to be the same age and status.
wanni	today
wanlăŋ	the later day, later

## LESSON EIGHT

### DIALOGUE

	chŷy	name, to be named, to be called
cōon	- phǒm chŷy cōon wáj khōthōot khun chŷy ?araj khráp	My name is John White. Excuse me, what is your name?
pramōot	- pramōot khráp	Mine is Pramote.
	naamsakun	last name, surname, family name
cōon	- naamsakun ?araj khráp	What is your last name?
	sīphoŋ	a last name (Sripong)
	khēej	ever, at one time, used to,
pramōot	- sīphoŋ khráp	Sripong.
	khun khēej jùu myanthal	You stayed in Thailand
	maa lēew ré khráp	(for sometime) didn't you?
	jan	not yet, still, yet
	kamlaj	progressive adv-aux indicating action going on
	jùu	when used as a second verb, "jùu" indicates the state of going on
cōon	- jan khráp phǒm kamlaj rian phaasāa thaj jùu	Not yet, I am studying Thai.

ô Oh, yes.  
mínâalâ no wonder  
thýñ (dâj) so, then, as a consequence  
pramôot - ôo mínaalâ thýñ dâj Oh, no wonder you speak  
phûut kèñ ná khráp (the language) well.

DIALOGUE:

coon - phǒm chŷy coon wáj

khđothôot khun chŷy ?araj khráp

pramôot - pramôot khráp

coon - naamsakun ?araj khráp

pramôot - sîiphong khráp

khun khêej jùu myanthalaj maa lêew ré khráp

coon - jaŋ khráp phǒm kamlaŋ rian phaasăa thaj jùu

pramôot - ôo minâalâ thýj dâj phûut kèj ná khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

RISING AND FALLING

khɔ̄o thôot

sɔ̄oŋ hâa

sǎam kâaw

khăaj khâaw

hĕn bâan

phǒm chŷy

thŷŋ dâj

RISING vs. FALLING

sɔ̄oŋ nŷŋ kâaw

sɔ̄oŋ sǎam kâaw

sɔ̄oŋ sii kâaw

sɔ̄oŋ hâa kâaw

sɔ̄oŋ hòk kâaw

sɔ̄oŋ cèt kâaw

sɔ̄oŋ pèet kâaw

sɔ̄oŋ kâaw kâaw

/ y / vs. / u /

nŷŋ

thŷŋ

khŷn

sŷŋ

lýk

dýk

/ yy / vs. / ya /

chŷy

sýy

mŷa

năŋsŷy

khyyn

phŷyn

DRILL TWO: Response Drill.

- MODEL:
- T: khun chŷy ?araj khráp (coon)  
S: chŷy coon khráp (khaw)
- T: What is your name?  
S: My name is John.
- a. khaw chŷy ?araj khráp (pramoot)  
chŷy pramoot khráp (khruu khun)
- b. khruu khun chŷy ?araj khráp (suchaadaa)  
chŷy suchaadaa khráp (phyan khun)
- c. phyan khun chŷy ?araj khráp (theep)  
chŷy theep khráp (naaj)
- d. naaj khun chŷy ?araj khráp (coon waj)  
chŷy coon waj khráp (thanon)
- e. thanon chŷy ?araj khráp (careenkrun)  
chŷy thanon careenkrun khráp (roognanj)
- f. roognanj chŷy ?araj khráp (khiij)  
chŷy khiij khráp (raan ?aahsan)
- g. raan ?aahsan chŷy ?araj khráp (sondonseen)  
chŷy sondonseen khráp

<u>VOCABULARY NOTE:</u>	khruu khun	-	your teacher
	phyan khun	-	your friend
	naaj	-	boss
	thanon	-	road, street
	raan ?aahsan	-	restaurant
	roognanj	114	movie house

NOTE: None verb pattern.

DRILL THREE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: naamsakun ?araj khráp (chŷy)

S: chŷy ?araj khráp

T: What is (your) last name?

S: What is (your) name?

a. chŷy ?araj khráp (wan)

b. wan ?araj khráp (dyan)

c. dyan ?araj khráp (pii)

d. pii ?araj khrap (phaasăa)

e. phaasăa ?araj khráp (khrŷanġbin)

f. khrŷanġbin ?araj khráp (ráan)

g. ráan ?araj khráp (?aahăan)

h. ?aahăan ?araj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: pii - year  
ráan - store  
?aahăan - food

DRILL FOUR: Substitution Drill.

MODEL:      T: khun khəej jùu myanthon maa lèew ré khráp (paj)  
                  S: khun khəej paj myanthon maa lèew ré khráp

T: You stayed in Thailand, didn't you?

S: You went to Thailand, didn't you?

- a. khun khəej paj myanthon maa lèew ré khráp (duu)
- b. khun khəej duu myanthon maa lèew ré khráp (thiaw)
- c. khun khəej thiaw myanthon maa lèew ré khráp (chom)
- d. khun khəej chom myanthon maa lèew ré khráp (rúucák)
- e. khun khəej rúucák myanthon maa lèew ré khráp (hěn)
- f. khun khəej hěn myanthon maa lèew ré khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:      chom      -      to admire

NOTE: To answer "khəəj....maa lēew ré" with "No".

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun khəəj paj chiammàj maa lēew ré khráp

S: jan khráp phǒm mâj khəəj paj

T: You went to Chiangmai, didn't you?

S: No, I have never been to Chiangmai yet.

- a. khun khəəj ?àan phaasăa thaj maa lēew ré khráp  
jan khráp phǒm mâj khəəj ?àan
- b. kháw khəəj duu năŋ thaj lēew ré khráp  
jan khráp kháw mâj khəəj duu
- c. phŷan khun khəəj paj kruñthêep lēew ré khráp  
jan khráp kháw mâj khəəj paj
- d. naaj thahăan khəəj hĕn roonrian lēew ré khráp  
jan khriap naajthahăan mâj khəəj hĕn
- e. phôokháa khəəj khăaj ?aahăan lēew ré khráp  
jan khráp phôokháa mâj khəəj khăaj
- f. khun khəəj rúucàk naaj phǒm lēew ré khráp  
jan khráp phǒm mâj khəəj rúucàk

NOTE: To answer "khəəj....maa lēew ré" with "yes".

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun khəəj jùu myanthaј maa lēew ré khráp  
S: khráp khəəj jùu lēew

T: You stayed in Thailand, didn't you?

S: Yes, I did.

- a. khun khəəj paj thiaw chianymàј maa lēew ré khráp  
khráp khəəj paj lēew
- b. khun khəəj rúucàk naaj phõm lēew ré khráp  
khráp khəəj rúucàk lēew
- c. khun khəəj duu năj thaj lēew ré khráp  
khráp khəəj duu lēew
- d. khun khəəj dâjjin phaasää wiatnaam (juan) lēew ré khráp  
khráp khəəj dâjjin lēew
- e. khâarâatchakaан khəəj hěn bâan khun lēew ré khráp  
khráp khəəj hěn lēew
- f. naajthahăen khəəj chom tàanjcajwât maa lēew ré khráp  
khráp khəəj chom lēew

DRILL SEVEN: COUNTING.

0	sǔun	11	síp ?èt or síp bët
1	nỳŋ	20	jíi síp
2	săoŋ	21	jíi síp ?èt
3	săam	31	săam síp ?èt
4	síi	41	síi síp ?èt
5	hâa	51	hâa síp ?èt
6	hòk	61	hòk síp ?èt
7	cèt	71	cèt síp ?èt
8	pèet	81	pèet síp ?èt
9	kâaw	91	kâaw síp ?èt
10	síp	100	róoj (nyŋ) or nỳŋ róoj
101	róoj ?èt or róoj nỳŋ	510	hâa róoj síp
102	róoj săoŋ	620	hòk róoj jíi síp
200	săoŋ róoj	725	cèt róoj jíi síp hâa
201	săoŋ róoj ?èt	870	pèet róoj cèt síp
302	săam róoj săoŋ	999	kâaw róoj kâaw síp kâaw
408	síi róoj pèet	1000	phar (nyŋ) or nỳŋ phan

SAY THE FOLLOWING NUMERALS IN THAI:

1	4	6	7	8	10	0	2	3	5	9	20
30	12	13	40	14	50	15	60	16	70	17	80
18	90	19	100	101	200	315	450	565	789	989	
1000	1776	1914	1969								

DRILL EIGHT: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: ຂອ ມິນາລາ ທໍຢັງ ດ້າງ ພູມຕ ກ່ຽງ ນາ ຂຮາປ (rian)  
S: ຂອ ມິນາລາ ທໍຢັງ ດ້າງ rian ກ່ຽງ ນາ ຂຮາປ

T: Oh, no wonder you speak (Thai) so well.

S: Oh, no wonder you study well.

- a. ຂອ ມິນາລາ ທໍຢັງ ດ້າງ rian ກ່ຽງ ນາ ຂຮາປ (thamraan)
- b. ຂອ ມິນາລາ ທໍຢັງ ດ້າງ thamraan ກ່ຽງ ນາ ຂຮາປ (sɔ:n)
- c. ຂອ ມິນາລາ ທໍຢັງ ດ້າງ sɔ:n ກ່ຽງ ນາ ຂຮາປ (tham ?aah?an)
- d. ຂອ ມິນາລາ ທໍຢັງ ດ້າງ tham ?aah?an ກ່ຽງ ນາ ຂຮາປ (f?k)
- e. ຂອ ມິນາລາ ທໍຢັງ ດ້າງ f?k ກ່ຽງ ນາ ຂຮາປ (kháakh?aj)
- f. ຂອ ມິນາລາ ທໍຢັງ ດ້າງ kháakh?aj ກ່ຽງ ນາ ຂຮາປ

VOCABULARY NOTE: f?k - to train

**DRILL NINE:** Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun kamlaŋ rian jùu thiinăj khráp (roonrian)  
S: phǒm kamlaŋ rian jùu thií roonrian khráp (dæən)

T: Where are you studying?

S: I am studying at school.

- a. khun kamlaj dəən jùu thiinăj khráp (roonrian)  
phōm kamlaj dəən jùu thiī roonrian khráp (thamjaan)

b. khun kamlaj thamjaan jùu thiinăj khráp (roonrian)  
phōm kamlaj thamjaan jùu thiī roonrian khráp (fyk)

c. khun kamlaj fyk jùu thiinăj khráp (roonrian)  
phōm kamlaj fyk jùu thiī roonrian khráp (dəən)

d. khun kamlaj dəən jùu thiinăj khráp (khāajfyk)  
phōm kamlaj dəən jùu thiī khāajfyk khráp (phūut)

e. khun kamlaj phūut jùu thiinăj khráp (khāajfyk)  
phōm kamlaj phūut jùu thiī khāajfyk khráp (sýy khōŋ)

f. khun kamlaj sýy khōŋ jùu thiinăj khráp (khāajfyk)  
phōm kamlaj sýy khōŋ jùu thiī khāajfyk khráp

VOCABULARY:

?aahšan	food
chŷy	name, to be named
chom	to admire, to prize, to give a compliment to
fŷa	to train, to drill, practice
jùu	as a second verb indicating action going on
khœj	ever, at one time, etc.
kamlanj	progressive aux. indicating action going on
khâajfŷk	bootcamp
mínâalâ	no wonder
naamsakun	surname, last name, family name
?ôo	oh, oh, yes
pii	year
râan	store, shop
râan ?aahšan	restaurant
thanõn	road, street

## LESSON NINE

### DIALOGUE

	?é?	an exclamation expressing surprise
	wanthîi	the date (time)
cōn	- ?é? wanníi wan ?araj	Oh, what's today?
	wanthîi thâwrâj khráp	And what is the date?
	wan ?aathít	Sunday
	thîi pèt	the eighth (thîi is used with a cardinal number to contrast an ordinal number like thîi and pèt)
	thammaj	why
	thammaj ré	why do you ask?
thêep	- wan ?aathít thîi pèt	It's Sunday the eighth.
	thammaj ré khráp	Why do you ask?
	nañsy	book, letter
	phim	to print, to type
	nañsyphim	newspaper
	mâawaanníi	yesterday
cōn	- nañsyphim mâawaanníi	Where is yesterday's
	jùu thiinăj khráp	newspaper?

mÿankan	too, also, in the same way
dâj, dâaj	get to, did (indicating past time)
thêep - mây sâap khráp	I don't know.
phöm kô jan mây dâj ?aan	I have not read it either.
mÿankan	
jâak	to want to, to wish, to desire
khâaw	news
kooñphon	division (military term)
sÿa	tiger, panther
dam	black
sÿadam	black panther
cœn - mii khâaw rÿan kooñphon	There is also the news
sÿadam dûaj khráp	about the Black Panther Division.
thêep - ré khráp	Is that so? Is that right?

DIALOGUE:

cōon - ?é? wannii wan ?araj  
wanthii thâwràj khráp  
thêep - wan ?aathít thîi pèet  
thammaj ré khráp

cōon - naŋsÿyphim mŷawaannii jùu thiinăj khráp  
thêep - mâj sâap khráp  
phǒm kô jaŋ mâj dâj ?aan mÿankan

cōon - mii khàaw rÿaŋ kœŋphon sÿadam dûaj khráp  
thêep - ré khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

SHORT VOWELS vs. LONG VOWELS

wanníi	waanníi
jaŋ	jaarŋ
khàw	khàaw
caŋ	caaŋ
nân	nâan
nan	naan
sèt	s��et

/ yy /      vs.      / ya /

s��y	s��a
s��y	s��a
naŋs��y	n��aŋs��a
myy	mya
m��yn	m��yan
ph��yn	ph��yan
l��yn	l��yan

DRILL TWO: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: wan ?aathít thîi pèet khráp (wan can)

S: wan can thîi kâaw khráp

T: It's Sunday the eighth.

S: It's Monday the ninth.

a. wan can thîi kâaw khráp (wan ?anjhaan)

b. wan ?anjhaan thîi sîp khráp (wan phút)

c. wan phút thîi sîp ?èt khráp (wan phryhát)

d. wan phryhát thîi sîp sôñ (wan sùk)

e. wan sùk thîi sîp sáam khráp (wan sáw)

f. wan sáw thîi sîp sii khráp (wan ?aathít)

g. wan ?aathít thîi sîp hâa khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

wan can	- Monday
wan ?anjhaan	- Tuesday
wan phút	- Wednesday
wan phryhát	- Thursday
wan sùk	- Friday
wan sáw	- Saturday
wan ?aathít	- Sunday

### DRILL THREE:

MODEL: T: wannii wanthii sip khrap (m̄awaanní)

S: myawaanníi wanthíi kâaw khráp

T: Today is the tenth.

S: Yesterday was the ninth.

- a. wanníi wanthíi síp khráp (phrûjníi)  
phrûjnii wanthíi síp ?èt khráp
  - b. wanníi wanthíi síp khráp (mýa sđoŋ wan kòon)  
mýa sđoŋ wan kòon wanthíi pèet khráp
  - c. wanníi wanthíi síp khráp (waansyynníi)  
waansyynníi wanthíi pèet khráp
  - d. wanníi wanthíi síp khráp (?iik sáam wan)  
?iik sáam wan wanthíi síp sáam khráp
  - e. wanníi wanthíi síp khrap (maryynnii)  
maryynníi wanthíi síp sđoŋ khráp
  - f. wanníi wanthíi síp khráp (?iik sii wan)  
?iik sii wan wanthíi síp sii khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

phrûjnníi	- tomorrow
waansyynníi	- day before yesterday
?íik sääm wan	- three days hence
maryynníi	- day after tomorrow

DRILL FOUR: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun ?aan léeuw ré jaŋ khráp  
S: phǒm jaŋ māj dâj ?aan khráp (rian)

T: Have you read yet?

S: No, I have not read yet.

- a. khun rian léeuw ré jaŋ khráp  
phǒm jaŋ māj dâj rian khráp (tham)
- b. khun tham léeuw ré jaŋ khráp  
phǒm jaŋ māj dâj tham khráp (phûut)
- c. khun phûut léeuw ré jaŋ khráp  
phǒm jaŋ māj dâj phûut khráp (bòok)
- d. khun bòok léeuw ré jaŋ khráp  
phǒm jaŋ māj dâj bòok khráp (sýy)
- e. khun sýy léeuw ré jaŋ khráp  
phǒm jaŋ māj dâj sýy khráp (khăaj)
- f. khun khăaj léeuw ré jaŋ khráp  
phǒm jaŋ māj dâj khăaj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: khăaj - to sell

DRILL FIVE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: phǒm kô jan māj dâj ?àan mÿankan khráp (khian)

S: phǒm kô jan māj dâj khian mÿankan khráp

T: I haven't read it yet, either.

S: I haven't written it yet, either.

- a. phǒm kô jan māj dâj khian mÿankan khráp (hĕn)
- b. phǒm kô jan māj dâj hĕn mÿankan khráp (rúucák)
- c. phǒm kô jan māj dâj rúucák mÿankan khráp (fÿk)
- d. phǒm kô jan māj dâj fÿk mÿankan khráp (khít)
- e. phǒm kô jan māj dâj khít mÿankan khráp (chom)
- f. phǒm kô jan māj dâj chom mÿankan khráp (bòok)
- g. phǒm kô jan māj dâj bòok mÿankan khráp (khăaj)
- h. phǒm kô jan māj dâj khăaj mÿankan khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: khít - to think

NOTE: "dûaj" means - too, also, in addition to, in some situations it can be used interchangeable with "mÿankan".

"mÿankan" means - in the way, too and also but not in addition to.

DRILL SIX:

MODEL: T: kruñthêep róon léew kô róttít dûaj khráp

S: woochintan kô róon léew kô róttít mÿankan khráp

T: Bangkok is hot and the traffic is also bad.

S: Washington is the same.

a. kháw phûut léew kô ?aan dûaj khráp

phõm kô phûut léew kô ?aan mÿankan khráp

b. kháw sýy khðoŋ léew kô duu năŋ dûaj khráp

phõm kô sýy khðoŋ léew kô duu năŋ mÿankan khráp

c. kháw paj khâajfÿk léew kô paj talàat dûaj khráp

phõm kô paj khâajfÿk léew kô paj talàat mÿankan khráp

d. kháw rian ?aan léew kô khian dûaj khráp

phõm kô rian ?aan léew kô khian mÿankan khráp

e. kháw faj léew kô khít dûaj khráp

phõm kô faj léew kô khít mÿankan khráp

f. kháw khâwcaj léew kô phûut dûaj khráp

phõm kô khâwcaj léew kô phûut mÿankan khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: faj - to listen to

NOTE: "jàak" is used with verbs only. It cannot use with a noun as in English as in "I want a newspaper".

DRILL SEVEN: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan kœojphon sÿadam khráp (thahăan)

S: jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan thahăan khráp

T: I want to read (the news) about the Black Panthers.

S: I want to read (the news) about the servicemen.

- a. jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan thahăan khráp (myanthonj)
- b. jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan myanthonj khráp (tàanjcanjwàt)
- c. jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan tàanjcanjwàt khráp (phôokháa)
- d. jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan phôokháa khráp (khâarâatchakaan)
- e. jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan khâarâatchakaan khráp (khrŷanbin)
- f. jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan khrŷanbin khráp (khâajfìk)
- g. jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan khâajfìk khráp (phâak nya)
- h. jiàak ?àan khàaw rŷan phâak nya khráp

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun khəəj ?àan léew ré khráp (yes)  
S: khəəj ?àan léew khrap (rúucák)

T: Have you read about it?

S: Yes, I have.

- a. khun khəej rúucàk léew ré khrap (yes)  
khəej rúucàk léew khráp (phóp)

b. khun khəej phóp léew ré khráp (yes)  
khəej phòp léew khráp (fanj)

c. khun khəej fanj léew ré khráp (no)  
mâj khəej fanj khráp (paj róp)

d. khun khəej paj róp léew ré khráp (yes)  
khəej paj léew khráp (dâjjin)

e. khun khəej dâjjin léew ré khrap (no)  
mâj khəej dâjjin khráp (hěn)

f. khun khəej hěn léew ré khráp (yes)  
khəej hěn léew khráp

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun tham ?araj jùu khráp (?àan nañsy) S: ?àan nañsy jùu khráp (?àan)

T: What are you doing?

S: I am reading a book.

- a. khun ?àan ?araj jùu khráp (nañsyphim)  
?àan nañsyphim jùu khráp (duu)
- b. khun duu ?araj jùu khráp (khàaw)  
duu khàaw jùu khráp (khian)
- c. khun khian ?araj jùu khráp (phaasăa thaj)  
khian phaasăa thaj jùu khráp (fan)
- d. khun fan ?araj jùu khráp (théep phaasăa thaj)  
fan théep phaasăa thaj jùu khráp (rian)
- e. khun rian ?araj jùu khráp (ryan myanthal)  
rian ryan myanthal jùu khráp (tham)
- f. khun tham ?araj jùu khráp (phaasăa thaj)  
tham phaasăa thaj jùu khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

- A. - sawàtdii khrap khun coon  
sabaaj dii ré khráp māj dāj hěn khun naan léew
- B. - ôo sawàtdii khráp khun pramôot  
paj nāj maa khráp
- A. - paj syy naŋsýyphim maa khráp  
toon níi rian phaasăa thaj pen jaŋŋaj khráp
- B. - kô māj kèŋ thawràj rok khráp
- A. - khun phûut phaasăa thaj kèŋ māak khráp  
rian maa naan thâwràj léew khráp
- B. - cêt dyen léew khráp
- A. - míñáalâ thýŋ dâj phûut kèŋ  
khun khaj n māak châj máj khráp
- B. - khun sâap càak khraj khráp
- A. - m  a s  o   ?aathít k  on ph  m ph  p khun suchaada   khráp
- B. - khun pen n  krian chala  t m  ak châj máj khráp
- A. - m  j châj rok khráp  
ph  m khaj n l  ew k   ch    p phûut m  ak

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

- A. - mii khàaw rŷaj thahăan thaj máj khráp
- B. - kô mii khàaw rŷaj kɔɔnphon sŷadam càak naŋsŷyphim  
?amerikan khráp
- A. - khun paj myan̄thaj mŷarâj sâap léeuw ré jan̄ khráp
- B. - jan̄ mât sâap léej khráp  
khun pramôot maa càak myan̄thaj naan léeuw ré khráp
- A. - sǎam pii léeuw khráp
- B. - kòon maa ?amerikaa khun thamjaan thîinăj khrap
- A. - phõm pen naajthahăan bòk jùu thîi chiaŋraaj khráp
- B. - khõothôot chiaŋraaj jùu phâak năj khráp
- A. - jùu phâak nÿa khráp

VOCABULARY:

khamsàp	vocabulary
dam	black
?é?	an exclamation expressing surprise
fanj	to listen
?iik	more, again
jàak	to want to, to wish
khääj	to sell
khääw	news, information
khít	to think, to figure
rýanj	concerning with, about, story, matter, subject
koeñphon	division (military)
maryynnii	day after tomorrow
mýawaannii	yesterday
mýankan	in the same way, also, it is translated either after the word mäj - not
nañsyphim	newspaper
phrûnjníi	tomorrow
róp	to fight in a battle
sýa	tiger
thammaj	why
thääam	to ask a question, to inquire
tòop	to answer
wanthíi	the (such and such numbered) day, the date of
waansyynnii	day before yesterday

## LESSON TEN

### DIALOGUE

	lâ	a particle used similar to a question word
thêep -	thammaj khun thýj rian phaas��a thaj l�� khr��p	Why (for what reason) are you studying Thai?
	t��j	must, have to
	phr��, phr��w��a	because
c��n -	phr�� w��a ph��m t��j paj myanthalaj khr��p	Because I have to go to Thailand.
	k��	to plan, to estimate
	w��a	that, thus, saying
	ca	going to, will, shall, would, should
thêep -	khun k�� w��a ca paj m��yar��j <u>khr��p</u>	When do you plan to go?
	jan	still
c��n -	jan m��j s��ap l��ej khr��p	I still don't know.
thêep -	khun ji��ak paj myanthalaj m��j khr��p	Do you want to go to Thailand?
c��n -	ji��ak paj khr��p	Yes, I want to.

dǐawmíi	now, right now
lèej	on, onward
théep - jàak ca paj dǐawníi lèej máj khráp	Do you want to go right away?
welaaníi	now, in the meantime
cōon - māj jàak paj rōk khráp welaaníi jay tōŋ rian phaasăa jùu khráp	No. Now I am studying the language.

DIALOGUE:

thêep - thammaj khun thÿŋ rian phaasăa thaj lâ khráp  
coon - phró wâa phõm tōŋ paj myanthonaj khráp

thêep - khun kà wâa ca paj mýarâj khráp  
coon - jan mâj sâap lœej khráp

thêep - khun jàak paj myanthonaj máj khráp  
coon - jàak paj khráp

thêep - jàak ca paj díawnii lœej máj khráp  
coon - máj jàak paj rok khráp  
welaanii jan tōŋ rian phaasăa jùu khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

/ əo / vs. / aa /

məo	mǎa	phrō	wâa
khəo	khǎa	səŋŋ	sǎam
phəo	phāa	səŋŋ	hâa
phəo	kháa	khəo	sâap
bəok	bàak	chōp	mǎa
bəok	wâa	tōp	wâa

/ o /      / əo /

/ ia /

phōm	tōŋ	diaw
phōm	chōp	dīaw
phōm	tōp	dīawnīi
phōm	bōk	nīaw
khon	tōŋ	liaw
khon	chōp	bīaw
khon	tōp	pliaw
khon	bōk	khiaw

TONE DRILLS:

thammaj thyŋ jùu	jan māj bōk
thammaj thyŋ thǎam	jan māj paj
thammaj thyŋ rúu	jan māj khít
thammaj thyŋ jiàak	jan māj chōp
thammaj thyŋ səŋŋ	jan māj khian

FINAL CONSONANT DRILLS: n, m, ŋ

khun tham ?araj	duu năŋ naan
khun thaan ?araj	khon nán duu năŋ naan
khun thǎam ?araj	khun thamjaan naan

DRILL TWO:

MODEL:      T: phôokháa thaj ca paj ?amerikaa khráp  
                  S: phôokháa thaj ca māj paj ?amerikaa khráp

T: Thai merchants will go to the United States.  
S: Thai merchants will not go to the United States.

- a. khruu ca sýy rót phrûjnii khráp  
khruu ca māj syy rót phrûjnii khrap
- b. kháw ca paj khâajfÿk maryynnii khráp  
kháw ca māj paj khâajfÿk maryynnii khrap
- c. kháw ca paj sýy najsÿyphim khráp  
kháw ca māj paj sýy najsÿyphim khrap
- d. phõm ca jùu bâan wan ?aathít khráp  
phõm ca māj jùu bâan wan ?aathít khráp
- e. kháw ca phákphòon wan phryhàt khráp  
kháw ca māj phákphòon wan phryhàt khráp
- f. thah  an ?aak  at ca kl  p bâan khráp  
thah  an ?aak  at ca m  j kl  p bâan khráp

<u>VOCABULARY NOTE:</u>	phákphòon	- rest
	thah��an ?aak��at	- airman
	kl��p	- to go back

DRILL THREE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun kà wâa ca paj mŷarâj khráp (klàp)

S: khun kà wâa ca klàp mŷarâj khráp

T: When do you plan to go?

S: When do you (plan) to come back?

a. khun kà wâa ca klàp mŷarâj khráp (duu năj)

b. khun kà wâa ca duu năj mŷarâj khráp (phákphòon)

c. khun kà wâa ca phákphòon mŷarâj khrap (jùt)

d. khun kà wâa ca jùt mŷarâj khráp (thaan khâaw)

e. khun kà wâa ca thaan khâaw mŷarâj khráp (thyñj)

f. khun kà wâa ca thyñj mŷarâj khráp (phóp)

g. khun kà wâa ca phóp mŷarâj khrap

VOCABULARY NOTE:      jùt                          - to stop, have a day off  
                                  thaan khâaw                - to eat  
                                  thyñj                        - to arrive

NOTE: In Thai, when answering negatively to a "yes" or "no" question, repeat "mâj" before the main verb.

DRILL FOUR:

MODEL: T: khun jàak ca phóp kháw díawníi máj khráp  
S: mâj jàak rök khrap

T: Do you want to see him now?

S: No, I don't want to.

- a. khun ca paj díawníi máj khráp  
mâj paj rök khráp
- b. khun tōj jùt díawníi máj khráp  
mâj tōj rök khráp
- c. naajthahăan ca klàp bâan máj khrap  
mâj klàp rök khráp
- d. khun chôop thaan ?aahăan thaj máj khráp  
mâj choop rök khráp
- e. phýan khun rúucàk ráan ?aahăan máj khráp  
mâj rúucàk rök khráp
- f. khun jàak ca phákphòon díawníi máj khráp  
mâj jàak rök khráp

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: jäak paj dĩawníi lëe j máj khrap (no)  
S: māj jäak khráp (sýy)

T: Do you want to go there right away?

S: No, I don't want to.

- a. jäaj sýy dĩawníi lëe j máj khráp (no)  
māj jäak khráp (thaan khâaw)
- b. jäak thaan khâaw dĩawníi lëe j máj khráp (no)  
māj jäak khráp (thýŋ)
- c. jäak thýŋ dĩawníi lëe j máj khráp (yes)  
jäak khráp (jùt)
- d. jäak jùt dĩawníi lëe j máj khráp (yes)  
jäak khráp (phákphòon)
- e. jäak phákphòon dĩawníi lëe j máj khráp (no)  
māj jäak khráp (phóp)
- f. jäak phóp dĩawníi lëe j máj khráp (yes)  
jäak khráp

NOTE: When you want to give an affirmative answer to a "yes" or "no" question, simply repeat the main verb. Sometimes you must also repeat another verb which may be next to the main verb.

"rúucák" means to know in the sense of to get acquainted with a person or to be familiar to a thing or a place.

"sâap" means to know about something or to learn of something. "rúu" means to know about or to learn of, in referring to knowing acquired by study and learning.

"thaan" is shortened from "rápprathaan" which is very formal. "thaan" can mean to drink or to take medicine, for examples:-

kháw thaan kaafee (coffee).

kháw thaan jaa léew - He took the pill already.

Actually there are variants of saying "to eat or drink" in Thai, such as "rápprathaan" when is very formal, ana "ráp, rápthaan, thaan and kin". For the time being we will begin with the word "thaan" which is more polite among the highly educated people. "kin" is used more frequently among intimates. As most of the Thai people have three meals of rice, the expression "thaan khâaw or kin khâaw" is used with reference to any meal.

DRILL SIX:

MODEL:      T: khun jiak paj myanthalaj máj khráp  
                  S: jiak paj khráp or jiak khráp

T: Do you want to go to Thailand?

S: Yes, I want to.

- a. khun chhōp phákphōn máj khráp  
chhōp khráp
- b. khun mii naanjyphim máj khráp  
mii khrap
- c. khun ca klàp bâan díawníi máj khráp  
klàp khráp
- d. khun rúucàk naajthahšan máj khráp  
rúucàk khráp
- e. phrûjníi khun ca paj phóp phýan máj khrap  
paj khráp
- f. khun hěn ráan ?aahšan máj khráp  
hěn khráp

DRILL SEVEN:

- MODEL:      T: kháw rian phaasăa thaj khráp  
                  S: thammaj kháw thýŋ rian phaasăa thaj lâ khráp
- T: He is studying Thai (language).  
                  S: Why is he studying Thai?
- a. thahăan paj khâajfýk khráp  
    thammaj thahăan thýŋ paj khâajfýk lâ khráp
- b. naajthahăan paj thaan khâaw khráp  
    thammaj naajthahăan thýŋ paj thaan khâaw lâ khráp
- c. naaj jàak paj myanthon khráp  
    thammaj naaj thýŋ jàak paj myanthon lâ khráp
- d. kháw paj ráan ?aahăan khráp  
    thammaj kháw thýŋ paj ráan ?aahăan lâ khráp
- e. kháw paj phóp phýan kháw khrap  
    thammaj kháw thýŋ paj phóp phýan kháw lâ khráp
- f. bâan kháw sa?àat mâak khrap  
    thammaj bâan kháw thýŋ sa?àat mâak lâ khráp

NOTE: "thammaj" means why or for what reason.  
In colloquial language it frequently occurs with  
"thyŋ" which cannot be translated in this usage.

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: thammaj khun thyŋ rian phaasăa thaj (paj myan̄thaj)  
lâ khráp

S: phrō wāa phōm ca paj myan̄thaj khráp (khun thamjaan)

T: Why (for what reason) are you studying Thai?

S: Because I am going to Thailand.

- a. thammaj khun thyŋ thamjaan lâ khrap (jàak dâj nən)  
phrō wāa phōm jàak dâj nən khráp (phákphòon)
- b. thammaj khun thyŋ phákphòon lâ khráp (mâj sabaa j)  
l phrō wāa phōm mâj sabaa j khráp (thahăan phûut  
phaasăa thaj kèŋ)
- c. thammaj thahăan thyŋ phûut phaasăa thaj (rian)  
kèŋ lâ khráp  
phrō wāa thahăan rian phaasăa thaj khráp (kháw mii nən mâak)
- d. thammaj kháw thyŋ mii nən mâak lâ khráp (khajĕn)  
phrō wāa kháw khajĕn khráp (kháw paj thiaw  
nájkhláp)
- e. thammaj kháw thyŋ paj thiaw nájkhláp (sanùk)  
lâ khráp  
phrō wāa kháw sanùk khráp (kháw dâjjin)
- f. thammaj kháw thyŋ dâjjin lâ khráp (fan)  
phrō wāa kháw fan khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: nən - money

NOTE: Focus on the use of "jan....jùu".

DRILL NINE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: welaanii jan tōŋ rian (phaasăa thaj) (thamjaan)  
jùu khráp

S: welaanii jan tōŋ thamjaan jùu khráp

T: Now I still have to study Thai.

S: Now I still have to work.

- a. welaanii jan tōŋ thamjaan jùu khráp (sɔ̄ɔn)
- b. welaanii jan tōŋ sɔ̄ɔn jùu khráp (fȳk)
- c. welaanii jan tōŋ fȳk jùu khráp (dəən)
- d. welaanii jan tōŋ dəən jùu khráp (?àan)
- e. welaanii jan tōŋ ?àan jùu khráp (róp)
- f. welaanii jan tōŋ róp jùu khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

- A. - khun sâap máj khráp thammaj thahăan ?amerikan  
thýŋ dâj rian phaasăa thaj
- B. - sâap khráp  
phró wâa thahăan ca tōŋ paj myanthalaj khráp
- A. - mii naajthahăan rian máj khráp
- B. - mii khráp
- A. - kháw tōŋ rian naan mâak ré khráp
- B. - naajthahăan kà wâa ca rian hòk dyan khráp  
thahăan bòk thahăan rya léew kô thahăan ?aakaat  
rian sîp pèet ?aathít khráp
- A. - thahăan ?amerikan jàak ca paj myanthalaj máj khráp
- B. - jàak paj khráp
- A. - thahăan ?amerikan chôop thaan ?aahăan thaj máj khráp
- B. - máj chôop thâwràj rók khráp  
thîi myanthalaj mii ráan ?aahăan mâak máj khráp
- A. - mii mâak khráp
- B. - thammaj lâ khrap
- A. - phró wâa welaaníi kô jaŋ mii thahăan ?amerikan jùu  
thîinân mâak khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

- A. - khun rúucàk phôokháa ?amerikan thiî myanthalj máj khráp
- B. - rúucàk khráp phõm phop phôokháa ?amerikan mâak
- A. - khun ca klàp paj krunthêep mýarâj khráp
- B. - ?iik sõoj pii khráp
- A. - thammaj máj klàp díawnii lâ khráp
- B. - phró wâa welaanii phõm kamlaj rian jùu khráp
- A. - dâjjin wâa welaanii thah  an ?amerikan phûut  
phaas  a thaj kèj ch  j máj khráp
- B. - ch  j khráp ph  an phõm b  ok wâa thah  an ?amerikan  
phûut kèj mâak khráp
- A. - phõm kh  t wâa khun ca san  k mâak n   khráp
- B. - khr  p kh  wcaj wâa ca san  k mâak  
thah  an ca paj jùu t  aanjcaw  t khr  p

VOCABULARY:

kamsàp

?aakàat	air, weather
thahǎan ?aakàat	airmen
ca	going to, shall, will, would, should
dìawníi	now, right now
dâaj, dâj	to get, to obtain
jùt	to stop, cease, halt, take a break, be absent, to take vacation
jan	still
kà	to plan, to estimate
klàp	to turn back, go back, return, turnover
lèej	on, onward
ŋen	silver, money
phóp	to meet, to be found
phákphòon	to take a rest, te rest
thammaj...thýŋ	why, what for, how come?
thaan khâaw	to eat rice, to eat a meal
thýŋ	to arrive
tôŋ	must, have to
wâa	saying, thus, that
welaa	time
welaaníi	now, this moment, at the present time